

Arabs to get £40m. compensation

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Israel is to pay compensation to Arab residents of East Jerusalem for immovable property they owned in West Jerusalem or elsewhere in Israel and which they abandoned before or during the establishment of the State.

Announcing this at a press conference on Tuesday, the Israeli Minister of Justice, Mr Yaacov Shimshon Shapiro, said that about 10,000 claims would be involved and the cost to Israel would be an estimated minimum of £40 million.

He said that larger payments would be made by way of bonds to be issued in 1975 and redeemable in 20 equal annual instal-

ments, but smaller sums would be paid outright.

Israel will add 25 per cent to the 1947 valuation of the property concerned, which was detailed in 1961 by Mr Burness, formerly land valuation officer to the Mandatory Government of Palestine. He was asked to value the properties by the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission.

Mr Shapiro explained that payment would be made by bonds because the Finance Ministry could not afford to pay out such a large sum in cash at present. The bonds would carry 5 per cent and would be linked with the cost of living.

A Bill authorising the payment of compensation would be tabled in the Knesset in the autumn, Mr Shapiro said. Claims would have to be submitted within two years of the Bill being passed. With certain exceptions, people who failed to register claims within the time limit would forfeit their right to compensation.

None of the property, which includes agricultural land, would be restored to its original owners, the Minister added. This was because more than 90 per cent had not only changed hands but had also been

Cool Arab response

From ATALLAH MANSOUR
Jerusalem

"The Israeli Government seems prepared to take to pay its debts to Jerusalem," one rich Arab said after hearing about the compensation plan. He added: "I hope the assessments will be changed to something more reasonable."

Official Arab reaction is likely to be different. Anwar Khalil, a former Jordanian governor of East Jerusalem, declared: "The law violates United Nations resolutions on Arab refugees, which offer the right of compensation or repatriation."

"It aims at dividing Arab Jerusalem from their people by offering ridiculous compensation, and I hope no one will be tempted," he added.

Anwar Nuseibeh, a former Jordanian Defence Minister, said he needed more time to study the matter before making any statement. A third former Jordanian official said that he was sure many people would file claims, despite the fact that this would anger the Arab States.

"The act of making a claim means signing a private peace treaty with Israel and would cause the severance of personal relations with the Arab States of such claimants," he stated.

All East Jerusalemites hope that peace will have come to the Middle East before 1975 and that Israel's offer of compensation will not remain restricted to them.

Russian Jews gaoled

Continued from page 1

court. She added: "I only recognised Raiza when she spoke."

In Kishinev nine Jews were found guilty on Wednesday of helping to plot an abortive aircraft hijacking and stealing a duplicating machine. David Chernogla received 6 years; Anatoly Goldfeld 4 years; Alexander Galperin 2 years; Semyon Levit, Harry Kirshner, Arkady Voloshin, Abraham Treichenberg and Hillel Shur 2 years; and David Rabinovich 1 year.

When the sentences were pronounced there were shouts in the courtroom of "They got too little" and "They ought to be shot."

Mr Shur, a 35-year-old engineer, refused to give evidence and was later reported to have begun a hunger strike.

Rabbi Levin ill

From our Correspondent
New York

Rabbi Yehuda Leib Levin, the 77-year-old Chief Rabbi of Moscow, entered hospital on Thursday of last week for "serious surgery," according to a report from Moscow in the New York Times.

Fury over cut in school aid

From our Correspondent
New York

Orthodox Judaism in the USA has turned its wrath on the American Jewish Congress and its special counsel, Mr Leo Pfeffer, following Monday's Supreme Court ruling that various State programmes to aid religious schools are unconstitutional.

The Orthodox (and Roman Catholics) have always favoured State aid for denominational schools, while the non-Orthodox (and Protestants) have opposed it as contravening the American Constitution, which lays down that there must be complete separation between Church and State.

The AJC was only one of a number of organisations, including civil liberties and Protestant groups, opposing State aid for denominational schools, but it and Mr Pfeffer played a leading role in the legal processes which ended in Monday's Supreme Court ruling.

The decision will hurt Roman Catholic schools most and probably force some to close, but yeshivot and other Jewish religious schools will also be heavily affected. Torah Umesora, the national society for Hebrew day schools, estimated that it may result in an annual loss of \$30 million (about £12½ million).

It so happens that the Supreme Court ruling came at a time when more and more non-Orthodox opponents of State aid for religious education were beginning to have a change of heart, because of the financial crisis in schools and the mounting problem of assimilation and inter-marriage.

CIA chief in Israel

From our Correspondent
Jerusalem

The presence in Israel of Mr Richard Helms, the head of the American CIA, was confirmed by the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday. A statement said only that he had met Mrs Golda Meir, the Prime Minister; Mr Abba Eban, the Foreign Minister; and Mr Moshe Dayan, the Defence Minister.

The statement marked the lifting of a censorship ban on reference to the visit except by quoting foreign reports.

Beard cut off

From our Correspondent
Jerusalem

Rabbi Avraham Attiya, the head of the Porat Osef Yeshiva here, was attacked in a city street on Monday night by a gang of hoodlums who cut off his beard. The police are investigating.

Secret talks with USSR

Continued from page 1

ruled that total secrecy should be observed.

Mr Louis registered at the Samuel Hotel in Tel Aviv, but spent two of his six-day stay in Israel in Jerusalem. He met Mr Diniz at his home and also visited several other acquaintances.

Mr Louis spoke of his Jewish background and interspersed his conversations in English with Yiddish words.

He claimed no official status in airing his ideas on trade links, but made it clear that his visit was undertaken with Moscow's knowledge.

In his talks with Mr Diniz and others he said nothing which amounted to a formal proposition regarding diplomatic or other relations, and Jerusalem is disinclined to pursue the matter further until a detailed and high-level approach is forthcoming from the Russians.

What did emerge from his con-

versations, however, is that Moscow is deeply concerned by the extent of Jewish national consciousness in the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, Mr Abba Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrei Gromyko, denied that a resumption of ties between the two countries was on the cards.

Three contacts

From our Correspondent
Paris

There have been at least three Israeli-Soviet contacts in addition to Mr Victor Louis' visit to Israel, according to reliable Western diplomatic sources here. These contacts, they say, were initiated by the Soviet Union.

The contacts took place in South American, European and Scandinavian capitals.

America's Cairo move alarms Israel

From CHARLES FENYVESI—Washington

A crisis of confidence is developing between American and Israeli diplomats. Israeli diplomats are annoyed that they were informed of an American memorandum on an informal basis by Mr Donald Bergus, the USA Consul-General in Cairo. They are also critical of America again putting Israel in a position to which they strenuously object.

The Egyptians, for their part, are angrily accusing the Americans of misleading them with mysterious memoranda and are persistently pushing the line that Washington must "deliver the goods" on Israel or face the disagreeable consequences.

The memorandum has been progressively disowned by the State Department in three stages. First, a department spokesman, Mr Charles Bray, denied an American press report on Sunday that Mr Bergus, who is also the USA chargé d'affaires in Cairo, had given Rind new American proposals. The report appeared in a syndicated column by Joseph Kraft.

It said the proposals included an Israeli withdrawal half-way across the Sinai Peninsula, an Egyptian military crossing of the Canal and the interposing of a United Force between the two sides.

Mr Bray said that "a number of inaccuracies render the column misleading." Officials added that one inaccuracy was the suggestion that Israel should withdraw half-way across Sinai.

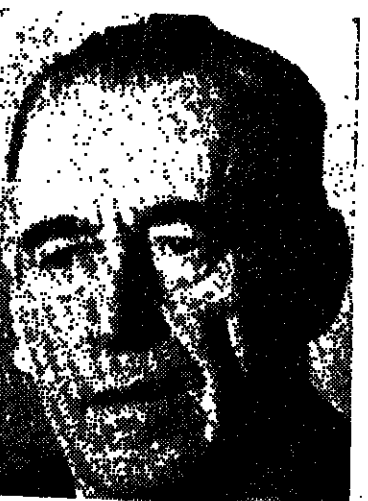
The spokesman would not confirm that Mr Bergus might have been acting on his own initiative in submitting a memorandum. However, at the end of Mr Bray's noon press briefing, a message was received which said that Mr Bergus, before leaving Cairo for Paris, had indeed left an informal piece of paper with Rind at a meeting with him.

Half an hour later a senior State Department official told the press that Mr Bergus had indeed offered some personal suggestions as to how Egypt might present her position on Suez and did leave an informal paper, which did not, however, reflect either America's or Israel's position.

The official said that Israel's

Stangl dies in prison

From our Correspondent
Duesseldorf



Franz Stangl, 63, a former commandant of Treblinka concentration camp in Poland, died of heart failure in prison here on Monday.

After a seven-month trial he was sentenced to life imprisonment in December, 1970 for complicity in the murder of more than 400,000 Jews at the camp during 1942 and 1943. He had appealed against the verdict.

Awarded the Nazi service medal for the "mortal strain" he went through at Treblinka, Stangl was taken prisoner in 1945 by American troops who were unaware of his role in Hitler's extermination programme.

He managed to flee to Damascus and went from there to Brazil in 1951. The Brazilians extradited him to West Germany in June 1967.

Suez plans

From our Correspondent
Cairo

Mr Abba Eban, the Foreign Minister, had a meeting Tuesday with Mr Anthony Quinn, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, special responsibilities for the East affairs.

Mr John Barnes, the British ambassador, was present and reasonable to assume the question of a reopening of the Suez Canal was the subject of the discussions.

CALENDAR

Friday, July 2 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 1 to 22-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 54, 1 to 55, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 3 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 23 to 25-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 55, 1 to 56, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 4 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 26 to 28-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 56, 1 to 57, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 5 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 29 to 31-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 57, 1 to 58, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 6 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 32 to 34-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 58, 1 to 59, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 7 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 35 to 37-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 59, 1 to 60, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 8 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 38 to 40-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 60, 1 to 61, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 9 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 41 to 43-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 61, 1 to 62, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 10 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 44 to 46-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 62, 1 to 63, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 11 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 47 to 49-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 63, 1 to 64, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 12 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 50 to 52-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 64, 1 to 65, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 13 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 53 to 55-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 65, 1 to 66, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 14 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 56 to 58-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 66, 1 to 67, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 15 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 59 to 61-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 67, 1 to 68, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 16 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 62 to 64-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 68, 1 to 69, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 17 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 65 to 67-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 69, 1 to 70, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 18 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 68 to 70-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 70, 1 to 71, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 19 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 71 to 73-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 71, 1 to 72, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 20 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 74 to 76-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 72, 1 to 73, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 21 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 77 to 79-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 73, 1 to 74, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 22 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 80 to 82-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 74, 1 to 75, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 23 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 83 to 85-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 75, 1 to 76, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 24 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 86 to 88-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 76, 1 to 77, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 25 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 89 to 91-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 77, 1 to 78, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 26 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 92 to 94-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 78, 1 to 79, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 27 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 95 to 97-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 79, 1 to 80, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 28 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 98 to 100-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 80, 1 to 81, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 29 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 101 to 103-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 81, 1 to 82, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 30 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 104 to 106-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 82, 1 to 83, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 31 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 107 to 109-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 83, 1 to 84, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 32 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 110 to 112-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 84, 1 to 85, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 33 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 113 to 115-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 85, 1 to 86, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 34 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 116 to 118-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 86, 1 to 87, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 35 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 119 to 121-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 87, 1 to 88, 1.

Edict: A Sabbath day.

Friday, July 36 (Tammuz)

Portion of the Law: Numbers 19, 122 to 124-1.

Prophets: Isaiah 88, 1 to 89, 1.

ISRAEL AND MIDDLE EAST

Sabbath riots erupt in Jerusalem

From our Correspondent Jerusalem

Shouts of "Shabbos! Shabbos!" and the sound of breaking bottles shattered the quiet of the late Sabbath afternoon in Jerusalem on Saturday, when Orthodox demonstrators against the Egged bus co-operative clashed in the main streets of the capital with anti-Orthodox young people.

It was the second Saturday in succession that Orthodox Jews from the Mea Shearim quarter had taken to the streets in protest at Egged buses operating before the end of the Sabbath.

This time they were led by Rabbi Amram Blau, the leader of the ultra-Orthodox Neturei Karta sect. Taking to the streets two hours or so before the end of the Sabbath, the Orthodox demonstrators harassed passing cars and buses and were themselves harassed by anti-Orthodox elements.

When the police intervened, they were showered with bottles and stones by both factions. Two policemen and eight demonstrators were injured.

Mea Shearim continued to seethe with anger even after the Sabbath had ended, and police vehicles passing through the quarter were stoned from doorways, balconies and rooftops. The police responded by bringing a mobile water cannon into Mea Shearim's narrow streets and directing jets of water at the stone-throwers.

Elsewhere, riot police armed with sticks and truncheons were drawn up ready to deal with trouble. However, there were no additional incidents, except for

occasional stone-throwing at the riot squads.

In synagogues and yeshivot throughout the quarter, rabbis inveighed against the desecration of the Sabbath and urged their followers to maintain the offensive until the city's streets had been purged of Saturday traffic.

On Sunday night fresh trouble erupted as ultra-Orthodox residents of Mea Shearim set up road blocks and stoned Egged buses passing through the main streets.

Earlier on Sunday, the Cabinet sent a message to the police from its regular meeting urging the force to exert "all its authority for the prevention of breaches of the peace."

The Cabinet also expressed disquiet about the recent violence in Jerusalem, as did the Mayor, Mr. Teddy Kollek. He told a city council meeting of Sunday evening: "Violence is like cholera. Once it starts, no one knows where it will end."

More buses were stoned in Mea Shearim on Monday evening, mainly by young children, six of whom were arrested after smashing the windows of four buses. Buses were again stoned on Tuesday.

At a public meeting in the quarter on Wednesday evening, ultra-Orthodox rabbis demanded either that Egged stop running buses on the Sabbath or else that public transport should be handed over to companies which would refrain from Sabbath operations.

Dayan visits sheikh

Sheikh Jabari, the Mayor of Hebron, who was in hospital for medical tests, was visited on Saturday by Mr. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defence Minister.



Young sabras greet two sari-clad grandmothers who arrived at Lydda with a group of 100 immigrants from India and Iran.

Rabin's frankness upsets Ministers

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Not for the first time, Israel's Ambassador to the USA, Mr. Itzhak Rabin, has upset some Cabinet Ministers. In particular the Foreign Minister, Mr. Abba Eban, by his outspokenness on the subject of American-Israeli relations.

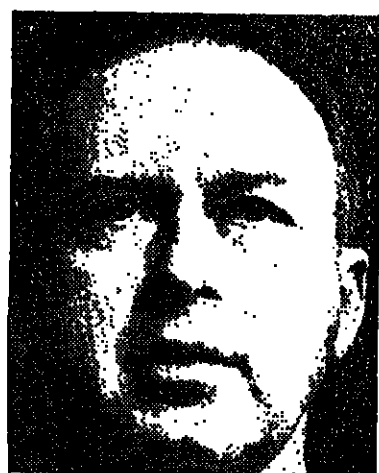
In a week-end radio interview with Kol Israel, Mr. Rabin stressed that America was primarily concerned with safeguarding her own interests in the Middle East.

Washington did not want to find itself in a situation where all it had left in the Middle East was Israeli friendship.

No one denies the truth of Mr. Rabin's remarks, but what is being called into question is the propriety of making a report direct to the public over the head of the Government.

Another of his comments was that the next United Nations General Assembly would be "the usual opera in that Tower of Babel known as the UN."

Mr. Rabin is expected to relinquish his ambassadorial post before the end of the year and join the Government. Some of his



Mr. Itzhak Rabin

critics allege that his outspokenness is part of a campaign to make his personal mark as a statesman.

Mr. Rabin did offer some reassurance in his interview. He said that in the event of a Middle East conflict, it was hard to see the United States standing aside, particularly if Israel had done everything possible to secure a settlement.

Cabinet leaks—Israel's national scandal

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Hardly anyone in Israel can keep a secret, a situation which the Prime Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, described in the Knesset last week as a national scandal. There were leakages of information from the highest forums in the land, she said, and she did not know how to stop them.

However, she added: "If I knew that a Minister was the source of these indiscretions, I would demand his immediate dismissal."

Mrs. Meir was replying to a motion by Mr. Shmuel Tamir of the Free Centre party, an Opponent group, calling for a Knesset discussion of the problem of leaks from secret Cabinet meetings. Her argument, which the House accepted, was that it was impossible to debate the topic properly if the source of the leaks was not known.

Mr. Tamir implied that the leaks were coming from Cabinet Ministers themselves, often not for State reasons but merely to enhance their own status and position.

The Free Centre spokesman did not say so, but among journalists in Israel it has long been accepted that various Ministers have their "favourite" political writers in the Hebrew press and that these writers and columnists are "fed" with exclusive background material often based on Cabinet discussions.

The weekly Cabinet briefings, conducted by the Government Sec-

retary, Mr. Michael Arnon, are practical to the point of bleakness, usually not going beyond the headings of the topics discussed, which they discussed them and for how long.

The fact that the following day's Hebrew press usually carries some of the colour and detail of the Cabinet deliberations clearly suggests that a number of the participants (or their very close associates) are providing additional briefings for selected newsmen.

Israel feels that she has disposed rather neatly of the embarrassing problem of her £1,200 gift of tents, blankets and medicaments offered to the Organisation of African Unity and which the OAU rejected.

The money is being handed over to a fund maintained by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for "the furtherance of education among African refugees."

Officials here are unable to identify precisely which African refugees will benefit, but are assuming that the matter has now been disposed of. They hope that the South African Government

NRP threat to break up Government

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Mr. Itzhak Raphael, the chairman of the executive committee of the National Religious Party, is threatening to break up the Government coalition, in which his party is a partner, unless the Government agrees to a series of articles during religious educational system.

The Education Minister, Yigal Alon, in a plan for organising the educational system, has proposed that inspectors of education have the right to supervise curriculum of religious schools in consultation with religious inspectors.

Mr. Raphael claims that he is not concerned to force Cabinet crisis, he cannot agree in measures which undermine independence of the State religious school system.

Not all his colleagues agree with his arguments or methods, but such influential figures as Yosef Burg, the Interior Minister, have been open to his suggestions in some Israeli newspapers.

There have been open suggestions that Mr. Raphael is pushing education issue only because it embarrasses those of his colleagues, who, unlike him, are members of the Government.

Another suggestion being circulated, particularly in the Party circles, is that the NRP is building up the education issue as a bargaining chip in the event of a counter in the holding of Cabinet elections.

With the rabbinate currently disrepute because of its role in the conversion and heresy issues, some NRP leaders prefer the spotlight of government attention not to be turned to election which is bound to be a warring Orthodox faction into the open and result in washing of much dirty linen public.

The law requires that the Rabbinate elections be held every two months, but the Rabbinate has already started in the conversion of people already living in Israel.

Bar-Ilan degree for Lieberman

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Honorary doctorates have been conferred by Bar-Ilan University on Mrs. Golda Meir, the Prime Minister, and Rabbi Saul Lieberman, the rabbi of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Although Rabbi Lieberman is one of the world's leading Orthodox and Talmudic scholars, he has been ambivalent towards the Jewish community because of his association with a seminary, which is the head of Conservative Judaism.

He reported a "very warm" reception from the Rumanian Rumanian Council for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Industrial Re-

will now reconfer the transfer to Jerusalem. United Appeal fund imposed following offer to the OAU.

Mine kills

Two women were killed and three injured when a mine exploded near the village of Beit Hanan, in the northern sector of the Golan Heights, (Reuters).

Lansky sues paper for £1 million

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Mr. Lansky, an American in Herdla on a visitor's permit, is suing Yedioth Aharonot, Israel's two evening newspapers, for £1.2 million (about \$2 million) damages for alleged

a series of articles during the last months, the paper has retained its complete autonomy as a member of the Mafia in the United States.

Mr. Lansky says his articles have brought him damage and resulted in the loss of his Israeli citizenship.



Mr. Lansky, an American, who is suing Yedioth Aharonot, Israel's two evening newspapers, for £1.2 million (about \$2 million) damages for alleged

Beth Din for conversions

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

The Vienna conversions of the non-Jewish spouses of prospective Israeli immigrants from East European countries may be resumed under the supervision of a Beth Din composed of Israeli rabbis.

The Chief Rabbinate Council agreed last week to the immediate establishment of a special Beth Din for conversions. It will also be responsible for checking the legality of the conversion procedures previously followed in Vienna and for approving the conversions of people already living in Israel.

In February two Israeli rabbis who visited Vienna to inquire into the conversion procedures reported their findings on 54 individual cases to the Chief Rabbinate Council.

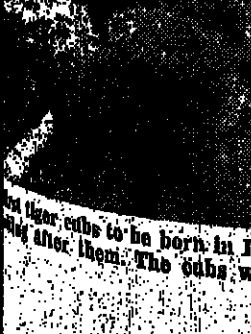
Dr. Zerah Warhaftig, the Minister for Religious Affairs, announced in March the appointment of a special Beth Din to review the conversions.

But the issue was still in abeyance in May with the report that Rabbi I. J. Unterman, the 84-year-old Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi, had vetoed its establishment because one of the members nominated had not sat the examination "usually required" for dayanim.

Chasidic music

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

A festival of Chasidic music opened in Safed this week. Next year it will be extended to include the folk music of Oriental communities.



An Israeli Army engineer officer is rewarded with a kiss by his girl soldier sweetheart after receiving his commission at a passing-out parade.

Senior Army officer may face trial

From our Correspondent—Tel Aviv

A senior Israeli Army officer who commanded one of the units which took part in the raid on the Egyptian island of Shadwan in January, 1970, is likely to go on trial charged with dereliction of duty, or a similar charge.

The military Court of Appeal recommended his trial last week in connection with the explosion of a lorry-load of mines in Elath harbour following the Shadwan operation. Twenty-four soldiers were killed in the explosion and another 40 injured, some seriously.

A lieutenant and a second lieutenant have already been found guilty of causing death by negligence. They were reduced to the ranks and sentenced to 18 and nine months' imprisonment respectively.

A sergeant and two officers have had their acquittals upheld by the appeal court.

In its judgement, the court said that the mines were brought back from Shadwan armed (that is, with their fuses ready for detonation). The senior officer concerned told the lieutenant to defuse the mines, but did not say when this should be done. He then flew home.

The mines were loaded on to a lorry and the lieutenant put the second lieutenant in charge of evacuating it northwards.

There was some discussion in

Hospitals under pressure

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

While Israel has achieved marked advances in medical treatment and her methods are studied by experts from many countries, she faces a critical shortage of trained staff and hospital beds.

Admitting this last week, the Health Minister, Mr. Victor Shemtov, stressed that as well as the requirements of the civilian population, Government hospitals also provided services to the Defence Forces.

Since the 1967 Six-Day War, 8,000 soldiers and members of the public injured by enemy action had been treated in hospitals, apart from soldiers hurt in accidents.

Old synagogue discovered

From our Correspondent—Haifa

The remains of a Byzantine times have been found by Franciscan monks at Haifa, near the site of the Biblical city of Tiberias on the shore of the Sea of Galilee. During repairs to their establishment the monks discovered the remains of a row of columns facing Jerusalem, as was the practice in ancient synagogues.

2,000 Panthers march to see Kollek

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

About 2,000 Black Panthers staged a protest march through the centre of Jerusalem on Monday, demanding better housing, education and employment opportunities and an end to "discrimination."

Apart from traffic interruptions there were no incidents during the march from Mount Scopus to the city hall, where Panther leaders met Mr. Teddy Kollek, the Mayor, for a short discussion. This will be continued next week.

Marshaled by their own leaders, the marchers, who were carrying placards and shouting slogans, then went to the Police Ministry to hand in a letter demanding an end to "police discrimination" against the Panther movement.

Fussball

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

A West German parliamentary delegation will visit Israel in the autumn—to play soccer. The Bonn deputies hope to play a team made up of Israeli Cabinet Ministers, Knesset Members and members of the diplomatic corps.

Sentence cut

From our Correspondent—Jerusalem

Arthur Paterson, a 72-year-old Englishman, sentenced in Tel Aviv to eight years' imprisonment for spying for Egypt, has had his sentence reduced to five years.

Paterson, an accredited press photographer, was charged with photographing military installations under the pretext of shooting documentary films for schools.

COME TO HEAR
HOW YOU CAN HELP

SAVE SOVIET JEWRY

The 35's (Women's Campaign For Soviet Jewry) ask you to join them at a seminar on Monday, July 12th 1971 at 7.15 pm for 7.30 pm at Hillel House, Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1. (near Euston Station)

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Rabbi Kahane defends violent tactics

From Gunther Lawrence—New York

"Violence is a terrible thing, but it is also necessary sometimes," according to Rabbi Meir Kahane, the head of the Jewish Defence League. In a recorded programme for the David Frost show due for screening on a national TV audience this evening, he said that at one time he used to carry a revolver, although he did not have one now. "But I can shoot," he claimed. Asked by Mr. David Frost whether the JDL had ever bombed any Soviet agencies in the United States, Rabbi Kahane replied: "We don't bomb, because bombing is a crime. We just harass Russian diplomats."

Defending the tactics of the JDL in the campaign on behalf of

Soviet Jewry, Rabbi Kahane said that "a militant group" like his own "tends to serve as a catalyst, pushing moderate groups to do what they would not have done."

Mr. Dore Schary, the honorary chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, who was also on the programme, forcefully disagreed. The JDL, he declared had attracted only a few American Jews who felt "very insecure and very frightened." The JDL's "path, threats and violence are non-productive and counter-productive."

He added: "Heckling Russian diplomats will not bring a great power to its knees." A third participant in the programme, Dr. Hans Morgenthau, professor of political science and modern history at Chicago University and New York College, agreed with Mr. Schary. The JDL's activities were "self-satisfying and narcissistic" and required "absolutely no heroism," he said.

Weizmann link with Europe

From our Correspondent Brussels

A two-day Weizmann Institute symposium here on the impact of science on society "symbolises the association between Israeli and European scientists," said Professor Albert Sablin, the Institute's president and developer of the oral polio vaccine.

He was speaking at the opening session of the symposium, which was organised by the Institute's European committee and sponsored by a group of leading European scientists, including five Nobel Prize-winners.

Nazi gaoled

From our Correspondent Duesseldorf

Ernst Gebauer, 65, a former SS lieutenant, was sentenced to life imprisonment by a Saarbrücken court last week for the murder of three Jews. During the Second World War he killed three Jewish inmates in a Polish camp by stamping on their throats.

The court suspended the sentence on the ground of Gebauer's ill-health. Instead, he must report to the police once a week.

Fay Schneider also caters for less people.

For some time now Fay Schneider has been supervising Kosher banquets for between 300 and 650 people in the Westbourne Suite at the Royal Lancaster Hotel.

But during July and August the Westbourne Suite will be closed so the new decor can be completed.

While the work goes on you'll still be able to hold functions in the elegant Gloucester Suite. (Dinner parties up to 70 people or receptions up to 180).

Fay Schneider had taken it over as she needed more room.

Then, from September when the Westbourne Suite re-opens, you'll have a choice of two suites.

And Fay Schneider will have all the room she needs to handle all your functions. Big and small alike.

Just ring Fay Schneider on 01-435 4223 right away or 01-262 6737 Extension 209 at the Royal Lancaster.

UNDER THE BETH DIN AND KASHRUS COMMISSION

Royal Lancaster London



Rabbi Meir Kahane, head of the Jewish Defence League, after being arrested outside the Soviet Embassy in Washington during a demonstration on behalf of Soviet Jewry

Rumania pays tribute Doctors seek aid for Ruth

From our Correspondent Geneva

More than 2,000 Rumanian Jews took part in a religious pilgrimage and memorial meetings to mark the 30th anniversary of the 1941 Nazi massacre of 11,000 Jews in Jassy and neighbouring towns. Dr. Moses Rosen, Chief Rabbi of Rumania, gave the address at the memorial service in Jassy. It was also attended by representatives of the Rumanian authorities and the Churches who laid wreaths.

Mr. Ion Mănescu, the Lord Mayor of Jassy, and representatives of public institutions paid tribute to the victims at a public memorial meeting organised through the initiative of the State authorities.

From our Correspondent New York

A New York doctors' "Ad hoc Committee on Soviet Jewry" has been formed in an attempt to bring medical aid to Miss Ruth Alexandrovich, the 28-year-old gaoled Riga Jewish nurse, who is suffering from a kidney complaint.

The committee is appealing to President Nixon and U Thant, the United Nations Secretary-General, to intervene personally "on humanitarian grounds" and transmit its plea to the World Health Organisation and top Soviet doctors to allow American specialists to visit Miss Alexandrovich.

Miss Alexandrovich was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on May 27 for alleged anti-Soviet activities.

No ride for the rabbi

From a Correspondent New York

When Rabbi Gerson Garelik's El Al airliner touched down at New York's Kennedy International airport one Friday night, six hours late, Shabbat had already come in.

The rabbi, who is minister of the Ohel Jacob Synagogue in Milan and a member of the Lubavitch movement, had arrived in the USA for a Lubavitch service in Brooklyn, ten miles from the airport.

He refused the car offered to take him to Brooklyn, and after resting at the airport until midnight, he set off on foot. In pouring rain, his luggage was taken by a police patrol car arranged for him by El Al. One of the two New York policemen in the car drove, while the other walked with the rabbi, changing places with the driver at intervals.

Rabbi Garelik and the police car arrived safely in Brooklyn at 4 o'clock in the morning.

French rabbis plead for Soviet Jews

From our Correspondent—Paris

French rabbis issued a forthright appeal in support of Soviet Jewry at their assembly last week. They asked the Moscow authorities to allow "Soviet Jews, as well as all believers of other religions, to exercise the religious and cultural rights recognised by their country's constitution."

The appeal, which pointed out the "tragic and painful" plight of Soviet Jews, also emphasised their right to emigrate to Israel or other countries under the Declaration of Human Rights.

The rabbis also demanded an end to the trials of Soviet Jews on alleged libelling charges of allegations of "disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda."

It is reliably reported that Dr. Jacob Kaplan, the Chief Rabbi of France, may appeal to President Pompidou to use his influence with the Moscow authorities to improve the situation of Soviet Jews.

Oslo bans Speer

From our Correspondent Oslo

Albert Speer, Hitler's former Armaments Minister, who was released from prison in 1966 after serving a 20-year sentence as a war criminal, has been refused an entry permit by the Norwegian Ministry of Justice.

Australian students' invasion

From our Correspondent Melbourne

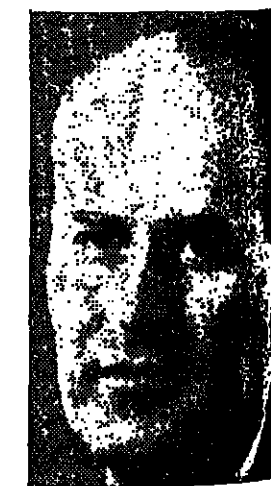
A group of twelve students invaded the monthly Board of Deputies meeting here on Monday evening, demanding that resolutions should be passed condemning apartheid.

They declared that the Board should ask the Australian Government to cancel the rugby tour of the Springboks and should give financial and legal aid to Jewish students arrested during anti-apartheid demonstrations on Saturday.

After a long and tense session the Board passed an anti-apartheid resolution, but upon the radical students' disruption the meeting broke up. Some deputies before the students' representatives on the Board persuaded them to leave.

The Board's student members then apologised for their "leagues" behaviour, although porting their viewpoint.

Most of the deputies sympathise strongly with the views of the radical students, but felt the Board should confine itself specifically to Jewish law and policy on more general issues.



Dr. Lavoslav Kadetbury, who has been elected to his eighth consecutive year as president of the Federation of Yugoslav Communities

Technical aid pioneer

From our Correspondent

A tribute to the Israeli University as a pioneer in technical assistance was paid by Mr. René Mahon, Vice-director-general, at its annual meeting here.

The president, Professor Cassin, spoke of the Alliance's support for human rights in conformity with United Nations resolutions. The UN has designated the "International Year for the Elimination of Racism and Discrimination."

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HOME NEWS

Lethargy in battle accents

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Although one campaign in the battle to introduce the Israeli pronunciation into British synagogue services seemed to have been won in 1968, the battle itself is now in danger of being lost. For progress in introducing the change throughout the United Synagogue has proved slower and more patchy than the clamour for it appears to have presaged.

Three years after Chief Rabbi Joseph Hertz's ban on the use of his predecessor, Sir David Goldstein, and gave local ministers the option of replacing the Ashkenazi Hebrew by the Sephardi pronunciation, not one



Raymond Apple—issued a special guide

has made a complete change. The change has been at best largely limited; a number of ministers and congregations who, years ago, were the forefront of the campaign have not even begun to change.

Some of the US congregations in Greater London shows the impact of the Chief Rabbi's decision of the London Jewish Religious Education Committee to introduce the Sephardi pronunciation into its Hebrew classes.

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tions), controversy was followed by apathy rather than enthusiasm, and the clamour before victory was greater than the achievement after it.

The Rev Saul Amias, of Edgeware, told me that although he had advocated the change for several years and had a number of congregants who used the Israeli pronunciation, his own officers had refused to sanction its introduction until written permission was received from the Chief Rabbi. "I shall be writing shortly to the Chief Rabbi to obtain his consent," Mr. Amias added.

Partial progress

Rabbi Maurice Landy, of Cricklewood, was also an early supporter of the change. But he admitted that so far there had been "no radical change" in his synagogue.

He himself hopes to go over to the Israeli pronunciation shortly. Meanwhile, the only occasions when it is used at Cricklewood are for the reading of the Haftara and, every other week, when the reading of the Law is performed by a boy of 15.

"It is regrettable," said Rabbi Landy, "that there has been no demand for a complete change-over, although at least there has been no opposition to the changes either."

The apathetic attitude to what was once a hotly contested and controversial subject is not confined to Cricklewood. I was invariably told by ministers who had not introduced the Israeli pronunciation that there was no demand for it; and ministers who had introduced it invariably told me that there had been no complaints either.

Of the US congregations surveyed only two have made a real changeover to the Israeli pronunciation.

Norman Gate, told me that it would be introduced gradually, starting with the reading of the Law from Rosh Hashana.

There is indeed virtually no more opposition on principle to a changeover. Rabbi Cyril Shine, of the Central Synagogue, said: "I hope it will come, but we are having to start with the children."

Rabbi Benjamin Gelles, of Finchley, thinks that the change in the synagogue might come in ten or 15 years' time. And Rabbi Maurice Untermyer, of Marble Arch, says that if he had a congregation with many children taught in the Israeli pronunciation he would immediately consider how to introduce it into the synagogue service as well.

Although Britain is still only on the threshold—if that—of the Common Market, she has already moved nearer to the pro-Arab position which the French Government has been trying to impose on its five European partners.

This was evident from discussions on the Arab-Israeli conflict held last week in London under the auspices of the West European Union (which is composed of the six and Britain).

On two issues, the seven representatives, headed by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, reached conclusions which reflect the Egyptian rather than the Israeli position.

The first was that any "interim arrangement"—which, in the months the reopening of the Suez Canal, should not be taken in isolation, but should be linked with the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967. This coincides with the Egyptian position.

The second was that the body, in the case of a peaceful solution, should be a permanent one, and that a negotiated settlement is preferable to a continued confrontation.

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Mr. David Amitai (left), director of Boys' Town, Jerusalem, receives a cheque for £1,000 from Mr. Harry Bitter, chairman of the Birmingham JNF Sportsmen's Aid Committee, for a project in the name of the late Jack Goldstein. In the centre are Mrs. Goldstein and Rev. M. Hertzberg

Pickets planned against Moscow circus

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

London performances of the Moscow State Circus next month will be picketed in protest against the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union. The Emergency Committee for Soviet Jewry, one of the organisations which has been demonstrating against visiting Russian groups in recent months, has announced plans to picket the circus, which opens a five-week season at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on August 4.

The visit of the circus, which will appear in Manchester from July 14, is being arranged by Mr. Victor Hochhauser, the Jewish impresario, who is also bringing the Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra to London in September.

Commenting on the proposed demonstrations, Mr. Hochhauser told me that he fully understood the feelings of anxiety about the fate of Soviet Jews, but he considered action against innocent artists to be misplaced.

Mr. Hochhauser, the son of a Hungarian rabbi, who has been promoting visits by Soviet artists for 18 years, said that he could not stipulate in his contracts that Russian tanks should not invade Budapest or Prague. "We either boycott the Soviet Union totally or else we maintain relations on a normal level," he said.

Mr. Hochhauser added that he would like to meet the organisers of the proposed demonstrations to discuss more effective methods of protests with them.

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MP urges 'freeze-out' of Arab airlines

By REG ROBINSON, our Parliamentary Correspondent

Arab countries which ignore the Hague Convention on aircraft hijacking should be frozen out of airline operations, according to Mr Roy Mason, former Trade Minister in the Labour Government. He was speaking in a Commons debate on the Hijacking Bill, which enables Britain to ratify the Convention.

Mr Mason said that the effectiveness of hijacking as a political weapon was ruthlessly exploited by extremist movements in the Middle East.

Veteran rabbi at jubilee

A dinner at the House of Commons, under the sponsorship of Mr David Weltzman, QC, MP, provided the climax of celebrations to mark the 50th anniversary of the North London Progressive Synagogue.

The guest of honour was Dr M. L. Perlmutter, the first minister of the congregation.

Speakers at the dinner included Lady Henriques and Mr Geoffrey Davis, chairman of the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues.

At the synagogue's jubilee service, Dr Perlmutter officiated together with Rabbi S. Brichio, Rabbi J. D. Rayner, Rabbi Douglas Charing and cantor H. Danziger and the Rev E. Lewanowski.

"If there is any repetition of the 1970 piratical acts emanating from Arab countries, or of their nations being used as receivers of seized aircraft, criminals or guerrillas, then the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the International Air Transport Association will have to consider freezing them out of airline operations. This would be the ultimate sanction."

Mr Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, said that the events of last September, culminating in the horror of Dawson's Field, were still fresh in the mind. "The hijack threat is still with us," he added.

The Minister took the point that all possible pressure should be put on countries to make certain that "this abominable offence" was made at least a good deal more difficult.



Lady Karminski (left) with Eva Marchioness of Reading at a women's group luncheon of the Friends of the Hebrew University, held last week at the Cumberland Hotel, London.

Sivan ambulance

An ambulance in the name of Mr Raanan Sivan, retiring consul-general at the Israeli Embassy in London, was consecrated on Sunday in the grounds of the embassy. It was given to Magen David Adom by the New Four Wheels Committee, which in 20 years has presented 22 ambulances to Israel.

Mr Clive Gaventa, national chairman of MDA's British Friends, presided, and the consecration service was conducted by Rabbi M. Nemeth and Rabbi M. M. Waterman.

Sacher joins forces with 'non-Zionists'

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

Mr Michael Sacher, chairman of the Joint Palestine Appeal, former president of the Jewish National Fund, has become the Agency's enlarged and reconstructed executive. Four members of the fund-raising group of Israel supporters in the United States.

Although Mr Sacher was appointed on his personal merits, his election also reflected the dominant position which British fund-raising occupies in Europe.

It also revives an old family tradition. For his father, the late Mr Harry Sacher, was one of Chaim Weizmann's early collaborators in Manchester and London and became a member of the Jewish Agency executive in 1927, when Michael was barely ten years old.

Although the official description "non-Zionist" seems somewhat curious to people like Mr Sacher, he is looking forward to the closer co-operation and co-ordination of efforts between the fund-raisers, on the one hand, and the Zionist organisations and Israeli authorities on the other.

"We shall have to prod each other a bit more," he said on his return to London last week. "I would like to get the large Zionist Federation membership more involved in our fund-raising efforts, as well as in the dissemination of information on Israel's needs."

Mr Sacher stated that the Jewish National Fund was committed to Israel and knew a great deal about her needs as a partner. Moreover, they were more sensitive to the problem of Israel's underprivileged citizens than the authorities, who were preoccupied with security problems.

"I believe that the fund-raisers could prove most effective in the field of social provision and far care. Both here and in the United States we have many professionals who could contribute great deal in various fields, new methods in building housing, to latest discoveries in treatment of handicapped children. These we shall put at the disposal of the Jewish Agency and the Israeli Government," Mr Sacher said.

Crossman: Jews no longer the underdog

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

"It was lucky for British Jewry that Palestine did not become a Jewish state and that we got pushed as early as we did," said Mr Harold Crossman, MP, on Sunday.

Mr Crossman, editor of the Statesman, was addressing the 25th anniversary meeting of the Jewish Association at the London Synagogue.

Noting that, before the World War, protagonists of Zionism were upper-class Gentiles while upper-class Anglo-Jews were hostile to the concept, he said that Israel's continued existence and victories had changed the attitudes of Jew and non-Jew.

"But now we are in a situation where the Jewish minority has disappeared. Gentile support for the Zionism today can no longer be based on pity or guilt feelings."

A new approach was needed, Israel to retain the support of the West, Mr Crossman said. The quality of its Socialism and the quality of its Jewishness were the factors of the community's future. "We are pioneers in what new relationship," he said, "provided not imperialist and not clericalist."

"Israel is the only democracy in the East of Europe and the United States," he declared.

Kollek's greetings

Mr Harold Sebag-Montefiore, chairman of the meeting and going president of the AJA, gave a message of greetings from Teddy Kollek, the Mayor of Jerusalem.

Mr Sebag-Montefiore was preceded by Mr Victor Lane, who promised to submit proposals for bringing the constituent of the AJA "into line with the modern world."

Mr Lucas' election was proposed by Mr Maurice Elie, MP, who rebutted charges that the AJA could be "convinced to the House of Lords."

"The time has come when the affairs of the AJA should be handled by a committee of representatives between Sephardi and Ashkenazi have come down," Mr Elie said.

Mrs Alfred Rubens was elected deputy president and Mr Joseph, treasurer, were appointed. All members were appointed.

Another speaker at the meeting was the Israeli Ambassador, Mr Michael Comar, who presented a message of greetings from the Israeli Government.

College may lose link with university

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

A possible weakening of the link between Jews' College and the University was foreshadowed on Sunday by Sir Brian Rogers, vice-chancellor of the university. Speaking at the college's annual speech day, he warned that associated institutions for Jews' College were placing a burden on both the university and its staff.

Reference to the committee looking into the future of the university, Sir Rogers said that he was awaiting the report with "interest and anxiety."

Remarks prompted the field of social provision and far care. Both here and in the United States we have many professionals who could contribute great deal in various fields, new methods in building housing, to latest discoveries in treatment of handicapped children. These we shall put at the disposal of the Jewish Agency and the Israeli Government," Mr Sacher said.

The Chief Rabbi awarded a rabbinical diploma to Rabbi Raymond Apple, of Hampstead, and other awards were distributed by Lady Wolfson.

Chief Rabbi Jakobovits, who presided, declared that the community looked to him as an expert on halachah for assistance in clarifying Jewish law under contemporary conditions.

Mr Eli Chisholm, senior lecturer, reported that the college presently had 22 full-time and four part-time students. The teaching staff for undergraduates had dropped from five to three.

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Eight new Progressive rabbis

By a Correspondent

Eight graduates of the Leo Baeck College, London, were ordained on Sunday at a service at the West London Synagogue attended by more than 800 congregants.

The graduates, who were ordained by the college's president, Rabbi W. Van der Zyl, were Rabbi Ary Assahi, Rabbi Colin Elmer, Rabbi Alec Friedmann, Rabbi Simon Franes, Rabbi David Goldberg, Rabbi Alan Mann, Rabbi Dr Jonathan Magonet and Rabbi David Lilienthal.

Officiating clergy included Rabbi Hugo Gryn, hon. director of studies at the Leo Baeck College; Rabbi Dr A. H. Friedlander, chairman of its academic committee; Rabbi Dr P. Selvin Goldberg, vice-chairman of the Council of Reform and Liberal Rabbis; and Rabbi John D. Rayner, senior minister of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood.

The new rabbis will be serving communities in a number of countries. Rabbi Assahi is going to Germany, Rabbi Elmer to France, Rabbi Friedmann to South Africa, and Rabbi Lilienthal to Holland.



The eight graduates, all wearing scrolls, being ordained by Dr Van der Zyl.

Rabbi Franes (who comes from Greece) will minister in Edgware, and Rabbi Goldberg in Wembley. Rabbi Magonet, who is a doctor of medicine, is to continue his studies for a PhD, while Rabbi Mann will serve Liberal congregations in London.

Following the service, at which the choir was directed by Mr Sydney Pixman, a reception for the newly ordained rabbis was held.

Pensions for the over 80's.

Please help us to help them.

From the week commencing 20th September this year, almost every man and woman in this country who's 80 or over will be entitled, as a right, to a pension (subject to approval by Parliament). The requirements are few and simple. Here they are...

People 80 or over on 20th September qualify for this pension if they are not already getting a National Insurance Pension or are getting one of less than £3 a week.

A married woman will qualify if she is getting less than £1.85 a week.

There is also a residential qualification that they normally live in Great Britain and have spent at least 10 of the last 20 years here.

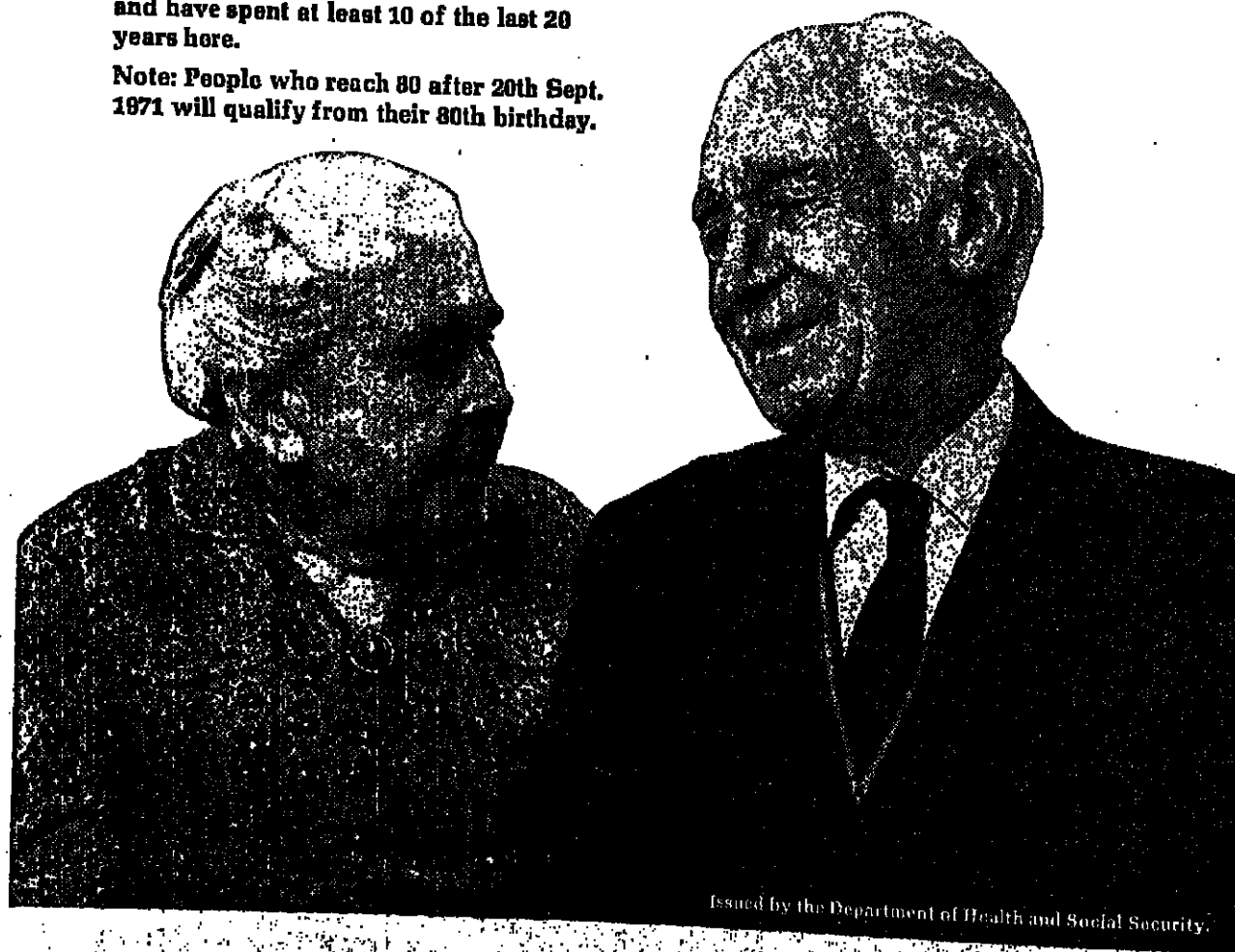
Note: People who reach 80 after 20th Sept. 1971 will qualify from their 80th birthday.

How much will they get?

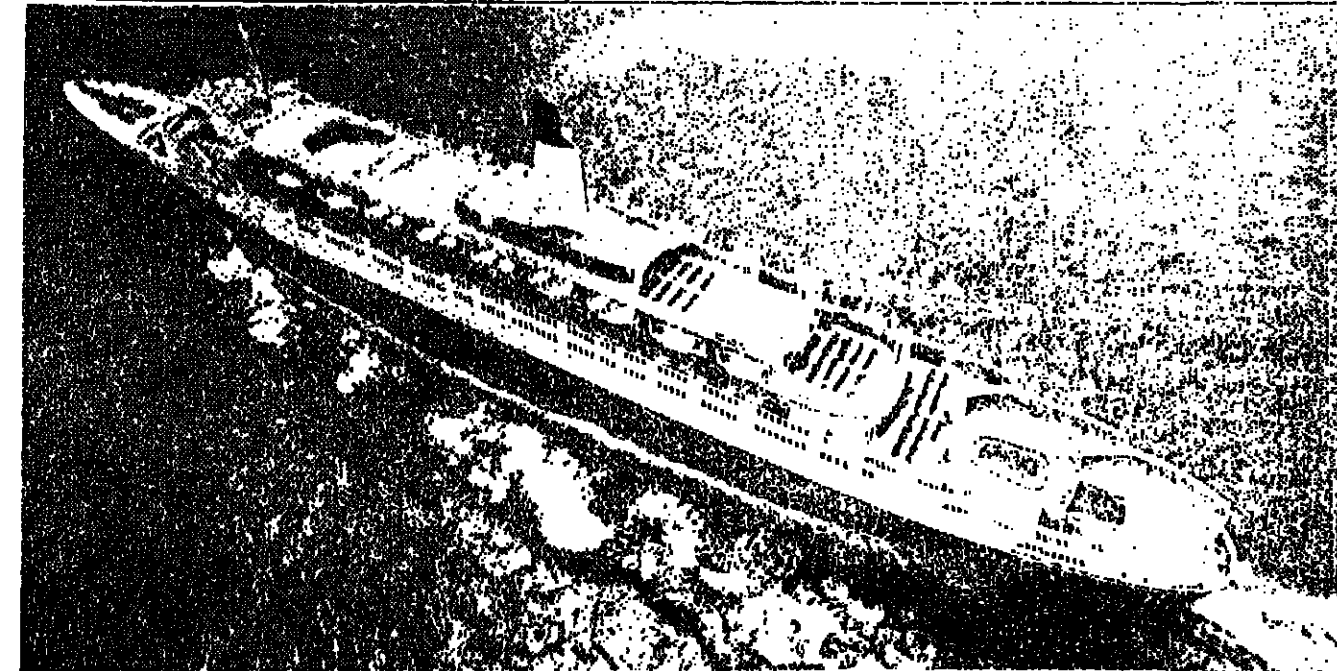
- £2.45 a week for a married woman.
- £3.85 a week for all others.

Those already receiving a pension will have it automatically increased on 20th September 1971, and need not claim.

If you know anybody who might qualify please tell them and help them claim. Your local Social Security Office will give you further details.



Issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.



No 5-star hotel could carry you to New York or back.

No airline could give you the 5-day holiday of your life included in your fare.

Queen Elizabeth 2 can do both—for as little as £92* And make the Atlantic crossing the high spot of your American trip.

Instead of hurtling across the Atlantic in an economy jet seat, wouldn't you rather travel in a 5-star hotel?

That's what QE2 is—and a very special one. Because no other 5-star hotel in the world has all this: a cinema with two films every day, night clubs, cabarets, bands, nine bars, four swimming pools, a shopping centre, two libraries, a gym, a sauna, a Turkish bath, a beauty salon, a nursery and play-room with trained nannies, telephones, telex, two banks, two doctors, a private edition of the "Daily Telegraph" and 6-channel radio in every room!

So, as you see, this 5-star hotel is a stunningly complete resort as well. But what resort of equivalent glamour—if one exists—could give you such majestic value for money? Every single meal is included in your fare; your accommodation, big-name entertainment—all included!

And, meanwhile, you cross thousands of miles of Atlantic. That's included too!

Service—the kind you thought had vanished from this world.

Whatever you want, your suite pressed, or fresh towels for your champagne, press a button. Your steward or stewardess is on call night or day.

Every dish on QE2 is the best money can buy. Wine list? QE2 stocks 20,000 bottles—a complete price.

First-class on QE2 is sensational. Flowers and champagne welcome you aboard. One entire deck and two restaurants are set aside for your use alone. Extra exclusivity and space are what you pay for—and you get them in abundance.

PS. The Grill Room is another jewel in the first-class crown. Here for a small surcharge you can order in advance anything you might want to eat. Sudden whim for Duckling in a Madeira, Shalott and Rosemary sauce? Your dream will come true!

Some great bargains from Cunard to tempt you aboard

- 1 The choice of prices and accommodation on QE2, from the thrifty season tourist fare of £92 to or from New York, to the opulence of a first-class suite. Our new Group Fares start at only £80!
- 2 Inclusive tours that take you to or from New York on QE2, as part of the all-in cost of your American holiday. Prices from £250 for 20 days.

QE2 SAILINGS	
From Southampton to New York	From New York to Southampton
Friday July 16	Thursday July 22
July 30	Aug 5
Aug 13	Aug 19
Aug 27	Sep 2
Sep 10	Sep 16
Sep 24	Sep 30
Oct 8	Oct 14
Oct 22	Oct 28
Sunday Nov 7	

*Prices include call to Cork, Ireland. All call to La Havre.

3 A pay-later plan: sail now, on payment of a small deposit, and settle the balance in small monthly instalments. Plus a holiday scheme that gives you bank interest as you save for your ticket.

All this free information will be sent to you the moment we receive the coupon. Or save time, and ring us direct!

Post this priority application today

*For Cunard, Southampton, SO9 1ZA. Please send me (tick boxes)

- ☐ Your full tariff, and free brochures about Atlantic crossings with QE2.
- ☐ Details of your Group Fares from only £80.
- ☐ Information on USA holidays that include a QE2 voyage.
- ☐ Details of your Sail Now, Pay Later and Savings schemes.

Name _____

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Telephone No. _____

My Travel Agent is _____

or phone 01-930 7890

CUNARD

Welfare Board plea on tax cuts

Jewish Chronicle Reporter

In the presence of Sir Keith Joseph, Minister for Social Services, Lord Nathan, president of the Jewish Welfare Board, pleaded to the Government to help charity organisations which were now hard hit by the reduction in income tax.

Presiding at the annual meeting of contributors to the board, held at the Hilton Hotel, London, he

Minister's 'No' to UN talks

By our Parliamentary Correspondent

A call for Britain to take the initiative in proposing to the Security Council a new Middle-East conference was rejected by a Foreign Office Minister in the House of Lords.

Lord Brockway, who put forward the suggestion, envisaged the conference being held under United Nations auspices "with a view to reaching a settlement of the Israeli-Egyptian conflict."

Lord Latham, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told him that the British Government remained seriously concerned about the situation in the Middle East and would hear this and other suggestions in mind.

"But we have to take account of the attitude of the parties to the dispute," he added. "If at any time we thought that such a conference would forward matters, we would be very ready to propose it. That is not our view in present circumstances."

Lord Segal asked if anything was likely to be gained by treating the Israeli-Egyptian conflict in isolation from the wider considerations of peace in the Middle East.

The Minister replied that the conflict between Israel and her neighbours was of "the most serious potential nature" and was bound up in general with the peace of the Middle East.

Our article last week on Bank Hapoalim inferred that it was the second largest commercial bank in Israel, with total assets amounting to more than £2,000 million. Figures issued by Israel Discount Bank Ltd. show that at the end of 1970 its assets were higher, at £2,448,000,000, against £2,089,917,000 for Bank Hapoalim.

Fight cancer with a will

When drawing up your will, please remember the vital work being done by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund which is fighting all forms of cancer, including leukaemia, in its own laboratories. It has no official grants and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Form of Request
I hereby bequeath the sum of pounds £ of duty to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX for the purpose of scientific research, and I direct that the receipt of the Honorary Treasurer or Secretary shall be a good discharge for such legacy.

Please write for further information to: The Secretary, Imperial Cancer Research Fund (Donor), 303, P.O. Box 113, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN
President: The Honourable Angus Ogilvy

**IMPERIAL
CANCER RESEARCH FUND**



Mrs. Walter Hubert, of St. Anne's, declares open a garden party held last week in aid of the Broughton Jewish Primary School. About 500 people attended and £450 was raised for the building fund.

Tailors' Guild Master

From our Correspondent Harrogate

Mr. Carl Rosen, of Harrogate, was installed as master of the Merchant Tailors' Guild of York last week.

The guild is mainly a traditional body, responsible for its famous old Hall and is no longer restricted to the tailoring trade, but membership is considered an honour.

Mr. Rosen's year of office coincides with the celebrations of the 1,000th anniversary of the City of York.

Travelling Zionists

The Harrogate Zionist Group gave a travelling supper last week and raised £280 for Wizo work in Israel.

The first call was made by the 130 participants at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Morris, where the main meal—prepared by members of the group—was served.

The party then proceeded to the communal hall where dancing and coffee was served. Dessert followed.

Guests of honour were Mr. and Mrs. J. Rivlin, of Leeds.

Kindergarten opened

From our Correspondent Birmingham

The new premises of Birmingham's Kerem Kindergarten were officially opened on Sunday in rooms attached to the Malcolm Locker Hall, Pershore Road.

A mezuza was affixed by Rabbi Marcus Singer and Mr. Bernard Zisman, a trustee, declared the premises open.

News from other centres

Blackpool

The dinner and dance held at the Warwick Hotel, Blackpool, reported last week, was in aid of the Blackpool Reform Synagogue's building fund—not St. Anne's as stated in error.

Bournemouth

Mr. Lionel Blair, the dancer, opened a garden fête at the Dolly Ross Holiday Home for the Blind, Bournemouth. Every Jewish organisation in Bournemouth, Reform and Orthodox, participated and over £800 was raised for the home.

Brighton

The Brighton and Hove Women's Mizrahi Society have presented a board of honour certificate to Rabbi and Mrs. J. Fabricant to commemorate their valued services to the vocational school for girls at Bnei Brak and to mark the rabbi's retirement.

Manchester's apathy is castigated

An attack on the apathy of the Manchester Jewish community was made by its lay leader, Councillor Leslie Donn, this week.

Councillor Donn, president of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, was commenting on the poor turn-out for an address by a Russian Jew, Mr. Ilya Zilberberg, at Sunday's monthly meeting of the council.

In an interview with the Jewish Chronicle on Monday, Councillor

Hillock hopes

The Hillock Hebrew Congregation—which is in danger of disbanding unless it can find new premises—might eventually have a home of its own.

The congregation, which comprises about 60 families on Thatch Lane estate, Whitefield, is negotiating with the Urban Council for a plot of land in Albert Road on which to build a prefabricated structure.

The building alone would cost about £8,000, and the congregation is trying to raise funds by arranging various events.

The congregation's problems began last month when it was told that from September it could not use the classroom at St. Michael's Primary School, where it has been holding Friday night and Shabbat services for the past year.

South Manchester Jewish Youth Club benefited by £700 from a ladies' aid committee social evening at the home of Mr. Michael Landau last week.

Israel appeal

The Sunderland JPA committee launched its 1971 campaign at a cocktail party held at the home of the chairman, Mr. H. Book, and Mrs. Book. Mr. Yitzhak Rigar, of the Israeli Embassy, was the guest speaker. Following an appeal by Mr. David Glass £2,200 was pledged.

More than £4,000 was raised at the inaugural meeting of the 1971 JPA campaign at Swansea. Mr. Eric Moonman, former MP for Billericay, was the guest speaker. The area premiere of the film "You and Me" from Israel was presented.

Pledges of £11,000 were made when the 1971 campaign was launched in Southport. Mr. David Sonn, head of the JPA publicity department, was the guest speaker.

The Medway Towns raised over £2,000 for the JPA at a meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Faulk in Maidstone.

Essays gift for Lord Janner

Boys and girls from 11 Jewish reformatory schools in Lancashire sent essays for a competition to mark his 70th birthday.

The idea came from Mr. G. J. Janner, who succeeded his father as MP for North Leicestershire.

Winners of the competition, which is in two age groups, will be given a Bernard Janner Trophy and invited to dine at the House of Commons with their parents and the Janner family.

no antisemitic feeling had been fanned by the programme.

In a reply to the council's protest, Lord Bernstein gave "categorical assurance" that the programme would not be changed.

The communal council's relations committee has dealt with incidents of an antisemitic nature in recent weeks. Councillor Donn said at Sunday's meeting they included damage at a cemetery—which was found to be the work of vandals—and "mutilation" of a library book some virulently antisemitic comments.

Nottingham

Mr. Wilfred L. Miron, chairman of the National Board for the Midlands and Wales, has been appointed a time member of the board.

Plymouth

At a cheese-and-wine given by the Plymouth Ladies' Guild at the home of P. R. Joseph £80 was raised.

Southport

The Jerusalem Orphanage Girls benefited by £100 from a buffet dance held by the P. R. Joseph committee at the hall.

Sunderland

Sunderland Who had a party at the home of Mr. M. Joseph in England. The event was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Joseph, who had raised about £1,000 for the JNP.

ARGUMENT

These words are prompted by a report in the Jewish Chronicle of May 14 that a publisher—although a Jew—commissioned Mr. Michael Adams, secretary of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (Caabu), to edit a volume called "The Middle East—A Handbook." It is a decent of the Editor to allow

reply. Should a publisher who is a Jew issue a symposium on the Middle East from the pens of Jewish scholars? The assumption is that the Jew is wrong, or at least odd and prejudiced, for a Jew to be critical of Israel.

This is an opportunity for an English Jew of politically Leftist views to justify or attempt to explain his own subjective view on current Zionism. The Jew of his slide from enthusiasm to doubt had better be clearly charted.

In 1948, three years after a war in which a third of our people had been annihilated as combatants, it was surely difficult for any Jew, however English, not to be a Zionist.

Schools of Anglo-Jewry, however, found no such difficulty. At a time when Irgun Zvai Lumi were hanging British sergeants and potting British policemen they expressed distaste for the going-on in Palestine and for the Zionist position as a whole. They did not allow that

desperation breeds terror; rather may they have been fearful for their own position as British citizens.

Then I was a Zionist. In 1958 when Israel attacked Egypt, sponsored by two ex-

Colonial powers, one of which had built, the other bought, the Suez Canal, Zionists of the world rejoiced at the demonstration of the power of Israel and the resultant, apparent, strengthening of her frontiers.

Shadow over Malta

Malta's small Jewish community, numbering about 50 permanent residents plus a handful of Israelis, is a sprinkling of British property owners who spend part of

Born Olivier, defeated in the recent elections, Malta was strictly neutral in the Middle East conflict. But the Maltese people generally have remained sympathetic towards Israel.



The Israeli destroyer, Yaffo, taking on supplies at Valetta harbour

year at their villas on the Cross Island, is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the proposed exchanges between Whitehall and the new Maltese Government under the Labour leader, Mr. Dom

Micallef. They fear that severance of the links between Britain and Malta, which would give oil-rich Libya, 200 miles from the island, and probably the most militant and intransigent of Israel's enemies, the opportunity of replacing British influence in Malta.

The Libyan-Malta talks over the week-end have not diminished these fears.

It is all a question of money. If Britain increases her annual subsidy to a token British military presence in Malta, which is at the heart of the use of the island for the use of the island's P. R. Joseph £80 was raised.

A British refusal to increase the subsidy could result in Mr. Micallef's government, Colonel Muammar, Gaddafi, would jump at the chance of a deal with the use of the island's P. R. Joseph £80 was raised.

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possibly because they, too, have known what it is to be isolated and beleaguered.

There have also been close links, unpublished because of Dr. Olivier's fear of antagonising the Arabs, between Malta and Israel. Experts from Israel have, for example, helped with afforestation work in parts of the arid island.

Israel has diplomatic representation in Malta and so has Libya. Because of her geographical proximity

The wanderer returns

For Hersh Smolar, who has just arrived in Israel, the world must seem to be standing on its head. For he was one of the most faithful mouthpieces of Communist anti-Zionism until the tide which he helped to create swept him away.

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When the anti-Jewish purges hit Poland in 1968, Smolar fell out of favour with his Soviet masters. He was first dismissed from the board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship League and then from the editorship of "Folks-Shtetl." However, he did not leave Poland until three months ago, when he went to visit France as a tourist. Now the "blood enemy" has offered him shelter and perhaps a new life.

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focus

A normal people

Jewish emancipation advances in mysterious ways. The portrayal of Jews in popular entertainment is a yardstick of that advance. A new stage along the trail is marked by the now and highly praised (over - praised?) British film "Sunday Bloody Sunday."

In the earliest phase of that chronic film-going which was eventually to turn into an unconquerable addiction with me, I used to rush home in excitement when, in



some minor American comedy I had seen at the local Odeon, a Yiddish word such as "Gornitheit" was included in the dialogue. For in those days the existence of Jews was scarcely recognised on the silver screen.

Treatment of Negroes was bad enough. They were always cast as servants or comic characters. But at least their presence on earth was acknowledged. Jews, on the other hand, were the invisible people of the cinema, even though Jews dominated Hollywood as studio bosses, producers, directors and script-writers.

Mind you, it was in a way understandable. When, in 1947, David Lean made his British film of "Oliver Twist," the Jews of New York organised pickets because Alee Guinness had presumed to portray Fagin as Dickens had created him, rather than as a lovable old gentleman. (Carol Reed carefully avoided this foolish mistake when he filmed "Oliver!")

Nevertheless, in the year after "Oliver Twist," Hollywood gingerly dipped its toe into the water with a first-rate thriller called "Crossfire," about a man who was murdered simply because he was Jewish. It was a huge innovation, but rather less daring than it seemed. In the novel from which the film was adapted the murder victim

had been a homosexual, a form of aberration even less acceptable at that time than Judaism.

The producers' courage was really cowardice. But at least an important principle had been established. Jews had won the right to be murdered in movies.

Not long after, Elia Kazan made his problem picture about anti-Semitism, "Gentleman's Agreement." The film picked up three Oscars for being outspoken enough to admit that hating Jews was not very nice.

Over the years which followed, films about Jews became quite a regular occurrence. Some, like "Goodbye Columbus," were good art and good entertainment. Others, such as "Marjorie Morningstar," were bad entertainment and even worse art. All of them treated Jews as a slightly exotic species deserving of close if rather quizical attention.

"Sunday Bloody Sunday" changes all that. One of the three main characters, a prosperous London doctor, just happens to be a Jew. His Judaism is neither ignored nor emphasised. It is simply a part of his background and character. A bar mitzvah ceremony at a synagogue is included not as something odd, but simply to illustrate the doctor's background in the same way that a dinner party at a stuffy middle-class flat illustrates the background of another of the characters.

The initial attitude of the cinema to Jews was that it was rather peculiar to be Jewish. Later on, being Jewish became quite fashionable. "Sunday Bloody Sunday" marks another stage along the road to emancipation because of its acceptance that being Jewish is perfectly normal. It could happen to anybody.

Being Jewish, then, is normal. But these days, exactly what is normal? The doctor in "Sunday Bloody Sunday" is not only a Jew; he is also a homosexual.

If only the makers of "Crossfire" had waited a couple of decades, they could have had their cake and eaten it as well.

ROBERT KRONFELD

Pioneer of flight

As the world mourns the sacrifice of the three Soviet cosmonauts to man's urge to penetrate the unknown heights it is worth recalling the tragic death of another pioneer of flight—Robert Kronfeld, who fell to his death in 1947 testing the "flying wing," a revolutionary type of glider which he was trying to develop.

Contemporary gliding enthusiasts compared him to the pioneer of heavier-than-air flight, Wilbur Wright, who died a few days before him. Kronfeld, a gliding magazine said in his obituary at the time, "showed that gliding, or rather soaring, was attainable in conditions which had, until demon-

strated by him, been deemed impossible."

Robert Kronfeld was born in Vienna in 1904, the son of a Jewish dentist. His early enthusiasms were for science and for sport, and his first achievements were in the fields of mountain climbing and canoeing. In his twenties he became interested in aviation and obtained his gliding diploma in 1927.

In the years that followed Kronfeld achieved fame as world gliding champion and won innumerable competitions. He flew a distance of more than 180 kilometres reaching a height of 3,000 metres in 1930 and gained a £1,000 Daily Mail

First of a new generation

For the first time in its 100 years the Anglo-Jewish Association is led by a child of the East End, Victor Lucas, who became its president this week. Although the speech of this immaculately dressed, smooth-mannered businessman does not show a trace of Cockney, Mr Lucas' emergence at the head of the AJA is a clear break with the past.

The son of a Polish-Russian immigrant, who was born 61 years ago above his father's draper's shop in Bethnal Green, will now occupy the chair which for a century has been the almost exclusive preserve of the grand old families of Anglo-Jewry.

Mr Lucas joined the AJA over 20 years ago. His first job was to act as chairman of its "travelling brains trust" of experts who visited local organisations to discuss topical events. He became treasurer in 1958 and a vice-president seven years later.

After more than two decades of intensive communal work this is Mr Lucas' first leading position in a major organisation. He is still treasurer of the United Synagogue Bequest and Trusts Funds, the London Board for Jewish Religious Education and the Central Council of Jewish Religious Education and holds a number of other appointments.

Mr Lucas intends to intensify AJA's involvement in education



but will preserve its preoccupation with foreign affairs. His experience, however, has been almost exclusively in inter-

national communal matters, and remains to be seen how he finds his way through the international maze.

AFTER FOUR YEARS

Arab press comes to life

Following the 1948 War of Independence and Jordan's capture of East Jerusalem, Palestine's Arab-language newspapers moved there from Jaffa, where the Arab Press of Palestine had previously been concentrated, East Jerusalem became the journalistic and cultural capital of Jordan.

Until the Six-Day War, four Arabic-language and two English-language papers were published in East Jerusalem. In Amman, the Jordanian capital, there were only two.

Printing and publishing, and tourism, were the two principal economic activities of East Jerusalem until the Six-Day War. Israel's capture of the Jordanian sector and the reunification of Jerusalem damaged the hotel industry and completely paralysed journalism and printing for two years.

Two of the three newspaper proprietors preferred to go to Amman. But the third, Mr Mahmoud Abu El-Zalaf, decided to stay and try and publish again under the Israeli régime. The first issue of his paper—El Kuds (Jerusalem)—appeared two-and-a-half years ago.

Since then he has shown that his paper is truly independent, freely criticising both the Israeli authorities and the Jordanian and other Arab Governments.

Mr El-Zalaf finances his newspaper, through advertisements,



El Kuds (top) and El Kuds (bottom) are the two main Arabic-language newspapers in East Jerusalem.

mostly family announcements. He keeps expenses down to a minimum. (El Kuds has an annual staff of fewer than ten.)

East Jerusalem's second Arabic paper, Anba (The News), is owned by the Israeli Prime Minister's office. It has changed its printing plant recently came under new management, doubling its circulation offering real competition to El Kuds.

In addition, weeklies and other periodicals are beginning to appear and books, poetry, are also being published.

ATALLAH MANSOUR

KENDAL HALL COUNTRY CLUB

Radlett, Herts

Points of interest from the Chairman's Statement at the Annual General Meeting held on the 8th July, 1971.

ACCOUNTS. The Club had an operating surplus of £2,245 in 1970 which was an improvement on the surplus of £1,551 in 1969.

AMENITIES. Club House and Garden Restaurant, situated on 30 acres of gardens and woodlands. Other facilities include heated swimming pool, tennis courts, riding, billiards, snooker, children's tennis courts and playgrounds.

PROSPECTS. A full programme of social and cultural activities has been planned for 1971/72 and with the continued support of the Board looks forward to providing a wide range of amenities and facilities for Members.

Further particulars regarding membership of KENDAL HALL COUNTRY CLUB may be obtained from the Secretary.

US SCHOOLS

Crisis over ruling

the Church-State controversy, at present divides the Jewish community, might prove the catalyst to unite the two.

Last week the United States Supreme Court ruled that direct religiously sponsored schools are contrary to the constitutional principle of separation of Church and State.

The decision shattered Orthodox leaders in dire need of funds to support their network of day schools, at a time when the rising and the economic crisis has greatly reduced support.

They will continue the fight for assistance, while the major organisations which uphold

the Church-State separation principle will resist them.

Many Jewish leaders see the day school as a last hope for the building of a committed and educated Jewish laity. This specially applies to those who do not wish to place their sole dependence on Israel as the focal point for Jewish survival in the diaspora.

A growing assimilationism and intermarriage rate among America's six million Jews adds to the concern.

Arthur Levine, vice-president of the United Synagogue of America (Conservative), whose organisation supports 42 Solomon Schechter day schools, points out that "the Jewish community will either have to determine that it must bend in seeking government assistance or finally begin to provide the vast sums required for the support of Jewish education."

Fund leaders estimate that adequately to take care of the present 75,000 day school children would require \$75 million. They ask how a thousand million dollars can be raised for Israel and additional sums for other Jewish needs if even larger amounts are to be provided for Jewish education and day schools?

Lawyers meet

London

For the second time since 1957 the American Bar Association will hold its annual meeting in Britain in association with the British Law Society and the Bar Council to discuss common sources of law, from each others' professional experiences and seek areas of cooperation.

In 44 years history the 150,000 members of the Association have only one president — Bernard G. Phillips of Philadelphia, who is its past president. Despite the large proportion of Jewish lawyers in the United States, Mr Phillips is neither a Jew nor a Conservative. In being only the second Jew to be elected to the highest office in the Association, he is seen as a conservative group.

For this year the association has chosen a multi-national business conference in Israel and,



Bernard Segal

to his former president, the Association has elected a president of sympathy exists with the Jewish State within the

institutional machinery of the Association from a statement on the first day of the first before the Senate were pronounced. While nothing on Russia on the day at the present time, Mr Segal believes that the group will soon to express concern for the rights of Soviet Jews.

Philadelphia lawyer has been turned down a Judge. He was co-chairman of the Kennedy's Civil Rights Commission and served on President Kennedy's Honor. Commission. He has visited Israel on a wide range of philanthropic, religious and Zionist activities in his home, community, and in the State of Israel. He has been a member of the New York convention of the American Jewish Archives (July 17) and the American Jewish Archives (July 14-20) reads "Who's Who" among international, legal and business leaders. The Prime Minister of Israel, Golda Meir, and the US Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, will attend the convention.

MAXWELL JOSEPH

Last of the tycoons



Maxwell Joseph, of Grand Metropolitan Hotels, has been described as "the last of the great entrepreneurs," and he has certainly been living up to that description, first by making a secret bid (which he later withdrew) for Cunard and then by mounting a full-scale attack on the brewers, Truman, Hanbury and Buxton.

It is highly characteristic of the man that having thrown two very large stones into two rather stagnant ponds he promptly set sail on Cunard's QE2 for a pleasure cruise, leaving that unhappy company to face a rival bid from Nigel Brookes' Trafalgar House and sending Truman into a nervous huddle with its merchant bank advisers.

This combination of speed, secrecy and relaxed coolness is very much the hallmark of the Joseph operation. It is these qualities plus an instinctive ability to think quickly that have enabled him to build up with spectacular smoothness and efficiency if not Britain's largest, certainly the country's most profitable hotel chain.

Joseph himself takes good care to avoid becoming immersed in the detailed running of his companies.

He works a surprisingly short week and claims to spend only four hours a day at his desk. The day-to-day problems of managing the companies are left to a competent team of executives.

In appearance and manner Joseph has none of the flamboyance or extraversion of a Barnato or a Cohn. He is a short, even-tempered, dapper man who prefers not to waste his words. He will answer questions precisely and to the point but he is singularly re-

luctant to embark on long, self-glorifying monologues.

When talking business his remarks are frequently monosyllabic and the only subject on which he can be tempted to expand are postage stamps and wine.

His cool, somewhat withdrawn style, however, cannot disguise the fact that when pressed Joseph can mix it with the best of them. Like many of the other property developers he was brought up in a hard school. His father was a small property dealer in North London and the young Joseph first learnt his trade as a clerk in a Hampstead estate agency before the war.

In 1932 he started up on his own with £500 that his father had given him. But it was not until he returned from the war where he had served with the Royal Engineers as a lance-corporal that he did his first major deal.

Ten years later, with the purchase of the Mount Royal at Marble Arch for £1 million, his career really began to take off. "I offered a million pounds and, to my surprise, got it," he says. "It was a real turning point."

Whether Trumans will be another remains to be seen.

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MUSIC

Pinky-Perky link-up

DAVID SIMMONS



The Zuckermans at the Royal Festival Hall

When Tuesday's concert by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra was first announced, it looked as if the main attraction would be an opportunity to hear how Pinchas Zukerman or, as his friends call him, Pinky, would deal with the twentieth-century challenges of Bartok's great second violin concerto.

But as it happened the perspective of the concert was changed by the first item in the programme, when it emerged that Pinky's American-born wife, Eugenia—known between friends as Perky—would be joining her husband and Philip Ledger for the Brandenburg No 5. This work is now standard fare, and although the Royal Philharmonic strings were down to 19 for the Bach, it came over in a happy and rather relaxed interpretation, which clearly delighted the packed Festival Hall.

Zukerman thoughtfully scaled down his conception to accommodate his initially shy connubial partner at the flute, and Bach's muscular authority has always upheld itself against most ideas and projections.

But the ease, fluency and general sweetness that has made Pinky so compulsive in the concertos of Lalo, Mendelssohn and Tchaikovsky has not yet prepared him for the full realisation of Bartok's demands. Lawrence Foster steered the Royal Philharmonic through a piece not usually in their schedules with almost a semblance of full commitment. But this elusive work, which is also a vital historical document, (it was written in 1938,) needs considerably more bite before the final affirmation to make all its effects.

Needless to say, Pinchas Zukerman excelled in the "gentler" moments and where he could exploit his prodigious technique. But when the musical thought fell towards the angrier shadows and literally screamed its protest, the true Bartokian stance was lost.

Peter Grimes has returned to

Covent Garden with Jon Vickers in the title role and Colin Davis as conductor. As a production it is now beginning to look a little historical, something which is also beginning to sound very much of its period.

Things are not generally helped by often breathless tempi from the conductor, but as always the chief glory here—the choir—acquit themselves with many native Covent Garden worthies to ensure that all is far from becoming lost in the fog-bound seascape.

Around and about London

Golders Green Women's Mizrahi Society held their annual luncheon when the guest speaker was Mr Ian Greer. Child Resettlement benefited by over £600.

The Hampstead Synagogue Ladies' Guild held a luncheon at the home of Mr and Mrs Reuben Kandler. The guest speaker was Mr Eytan Ruppin, Israeli Minister in London, and over £400 was raised for combined charities.

The ladies' guild of the Palmers Green and Southgate District Synagogue held a summer fair at the home of Mrs Jean Rosenberg and raised £47 for the synagogue rebuilding project.

Hebrew hook-up

Dr Elizabeth Eppler, of the Institute of Jewish Affairs, and Mr Moshe Davis, of the JNF Education Department, represented Britain in an international radio hook-up between Israel, United States, France, Britain and Argentina.

In a two-hour programme in Hebrew for Kol Israel the centres exchanged views on Israel and the diaspora.

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RECORDS

Trad to pop

Two recent LPs show two different facets of Israeli music. On Argo ZFB 50 we have a selection of traditional items—the Shema (recorded in Jerusalem in 1957), the Yemeni version of Yigdal, and the Megilat Esther.

Then come a number of Ladino ballads and others in Arabic, the accompanying bands being primitive both in instrumentation and performance.

There is part of a recording made in Safed of a wedding, and for contrast a song accompanied by members of the Tel Aviv Police Band.

Popular Israeli music of today is heard on an A. & M. LP, AMLH 68050, by the Jericho Jones group. This is typical Westernised pop, and might have been played and recorded anywhere.

Columbia SCX 6458 is the latest LP from Solomon King. This is a mixed disc with ballads, gospel-type numbers and several pseudo-religious songs.

It is hard to resist the "adaptations" made by Waldo de Los Rios of movements from the classical symphonies. With his version of Mozart's G minor already climbing the charts, here on A & M AMLS 2014, is an LP of arrangements of music by Beethoven, Schubert, Dvorak, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Haydn and Tchaikovsky.

When the Ode to Joy came out about a year ago I was doubtful as to its value. Now, though great music needs no vulgarisation, it can clearly withstand anything from the four hens in Disney's "Rigoletto" quartet to the Louisier type Bach transcriptions.

MICHAEL WEBBER

BALLET

The scene's the thing

G. B. L. WILSON

The Dance Theatre of Alwin Nikolais, at Sadler's Wells, is one of the more engaging of the way-out troupes. Not for them are the dancers the centre of attraction—they are, in fact, not very good. And the taped music is of little interest.

It is the scenery which counts, and the prime purpose of the dancers is to carry it about, display it and act as screens for coloured and stripey projections.

All these manipulations (and the music too) are devised by Alwin Nikolais himself. He is a magician of visual effect, and the entertain-

Anglo-Israeli conference

Israel and British representatives held a series of meetings in London this week to survey the cultural convention between the two countries and future plans.

The British delegation was headed by Sir John Henniker, director-general of the British Council, and the Israelis were led by Mr Y. Bar-Romi, director-general, department for Cultural and Scientific Relations, Foreign Ministry. It was the first meeting of its kind.

Among items discussed were the possible establishment of an Open University in Israel, youth exchange and exchanges of theatre, orchestras, dance groups, art exhibitions and the co-production of films.

The conference also considered the existing provisions for scientific exchanges.

TRAVEL

Peace brings Israel tourist boom

BY DAVID PELA

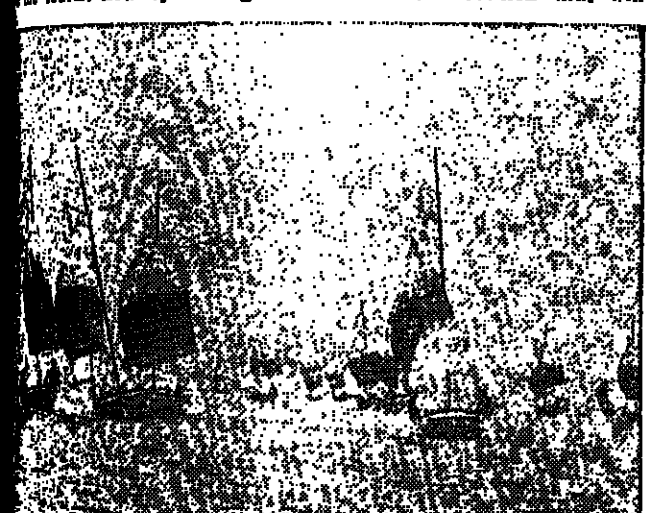
Months of comparative peace have brought a new tourist boom to Israel. In the first six months of the year the number of tourists has increased by 10 per cent on the same period of the previous year.

The Israeli Tourist Ministry is doing its utmost to break into the general market—instead of relying on Jewish and Arab tourists—and further increase the tourist flow by selling

overlooking resulted in many tourists being denied hotel rooms booked months previously.

The position has now improved considerably and hoteliers and tour operators will presumably in future ensure that tourists get the accommodation they have paid for. Extensions to existing hotels, like the Tel Aviv Sheraton and Hilton, and the construction of new hotels all over the country will further ease the situation.

Unfortunately most of the additional accommodation that will



Regatta at Eilat, Israel's popular Red Sea resort

Specifically as a holiday resort of course it is, but as much as it is a resort region in the Red Sea, it is also a tourist region, offering a wide range of facilities. It is a low-rate area and the Israeli Government is not at present permitted to charge more than the standard rates for students. Nevertheless, the value of the area is not in its low rates but in its location.

Another urgent problem being tackled by the authorities is the improvement of tourist services, particularly at hotels where standards are poor. To be fair it must be said that the service in some of the well-established hotels with long-serving staff is extremely good; in others it is pathetic.

It is largely a matter of training and experience. More could perhaps be done in providing training facilities. But in a country of high employment and with youngsters away on military service it is not easy to recruit the staff.

Continued on next page

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social and personal

BIRTHS

BECKER.—A son (Julian Fraser) was born on July 1, 1971, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to Marlene (nee Etinger) and Malcolm Becker, B.Pharm., M.F.S., of 1 Raydon Court, Wansford. (Another grandchild for Bluma and Sidney Etinger (Widow); first grandchild for Eva and the late Joseph Becker (Widow).)

BENTLEY.—A son (Russell Daniel) was born on July 4, 1971, at University College Hospital, to Elaine (nee Belsman) and Dr. Donald Bentley of 10 Highwood Court, 975 High Road, London, N.12. First grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Belsman and Mrs. Marie Bentley; fourth great-grandchild for Mrs. G. Olive.)

BLOOM.—A son, Aryeh Joseph (Aryeh) was born on June 29, 1971, to Miriam (nee Bauer) and Charles Bloom, of 40 Green Lane, Hendon, N.W.4. (Another grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. R. Bloom, of Stamford Hill, and Mrs. A. Bauer, of Milton.)

BURTON.—A daughter (Elizabeth Angela) was born on July 3, 1971, at the Palladium Nursing Home, Leeds, to Adrienne (nee Jackson) and Cyril Burton, of 144 Shadwell Lane, Leeds, 17. (First grandchild for Colla and Sydney Jackson; another grandchild for Bernard Burton.)

CASS.—A daughter (Judith Sara) was born on Thursday, July 1, 1971, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Barbara (nee Wilson) and Malcolm Cass, of 34 Corringway, Belling, W.5. (A sister for Jeremy; second grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. M. Wilson; fourth grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. M. Cass.)

CHARNIK.—A son (Avraham [Avi] Menachem) was born on July 6, 1971, to Esty and Richard Charnik, of 22 Adam Nicolson Street, Tel Aviv. (A grandchild for Tony and Betty Charnik and Menachem and Adella Gategno.)

COOPER.—A daughter (Cynthia Helen) was born on Shabbat, July 3, 1971, to Brenda (nee Thorn) and Brian Cooper. (A sister for Sara; fourth grandchild for Fay and Michael Thorn and Rale and Sam Cooper.)

CORNHOUSE.—A son (Richard Paul) was born on July 2, 1971, at St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping, to Adele (nee Son) and Michael Cornhouse, of 184 The Drive, Ilford. (A brother for Joanne; second grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Baron Son and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cornhouse.)

DUNN.—A son (David Craig) was born on July 3, 1971, to Rosalind (nee Waksberg) and Brian Dunn, of 22 Church Road, Stanmore, Middlesex. (First grandchild for Mrs. A. Dunn.)

FRANKLIN.—A daughter (Sarah Jane) was born on Saturday, July 3, 1971, to Anita (nee Daum) and David Franklin, of 18 Windsor Crescent, Wembley Park, Middlesex. (Second grandchild for Ivie and Sidney Daum; third granddaughter for Ada and Dick Franklin.)

GREENFIELD.—A daughter (Victoria Kate) was born on July 4, 1971, to Janet (nee Wand) and David Greenfield, of 3 Coombe House, Chase, New Malden, Surrey. (A sister for Helena Diane.)

IYER.—A daughter (Amanda Jayne) was born on July 2, 1971, to Killy and Bernard Iyer, of 47 Penhurst Gardens, Edgware. (Another grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. J. Iyer, of Bournemouth, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Boxer, of Hendon.)

LARI (LAVI).—A daughter (Daniella) was born on Friday, July 2, 1971, to Angela (nee Rothstein) and Marcello Lari, of 8 Green Walk, Hendon, N.W.4. (A sister for Renato.)

LAZARUS.—A daughter (Sorel Corinne) was born on June 28, 1971, to Carole and Michael.

LIPMAN.—A son, Antony Samuel Cecil (Toby) was born on June 23, 1971, (Sivan 30, 5731), to Sonia and Vivian D. Lipman, of 33 Kensington Court, London, W.8.

LOWY.—A son (Elliott James) was born on June 29, 1971, to Susan (nee Mercedo) and Brian Lowy, of 6 Rutland House, Streatham Close, Edgware. (A brother for Russell and Laura-Jane; third grandchild for Iris and Richard Lowy; and fifth grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. A. Mercedo.)

LUCAS.—A son (Howard Gavin) was born on June 29, 1971, to Diana (nee Williams) and John Lucas, of Stanmore, Middlesex. (First grandchild for Margot and Maurice Williams; third grandchild for Fay Lucas; first great-grandchild for Rale Williams.)

OPSTEIN.—A son was born on July 1, 1971, to Lydia (nee Isaac) and Edward Opstein, of 19 Hill Rise, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.11. (First grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Sol Opstein and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Isaac; first great-grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Myer Jacobs.)

RAFAELY.—A son (David Jacob) was born on June 29, 1971, to Brenda (nee Brilman) and Zeev Rafaely, of 149 Jabotinsky Street, Tel Aviv. (A brother for Shelia Louise; second grandchild for Dolly and Alfred Brilman, of 66 Berkeley Court, London, N.W.1; another grandchild for Leah Rafaely, of Tel Aviv.)

RODOL.—A son (Anthony Joel) was born on July 2, 1971, to Gloria and Iver Rodol, of 198 Edgwarebury Lane, Edgware. (A brother for Neil Mark and Steven; sixth grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. B. Pinkus; eleventh grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. H. Rodol.)

ROSE.—A daughter (Joanna Samantha) was born on Tuesday, July 2, 1971, to Sandra (nee Dudack) and Harvey Rose, of 88 Langland Crescent, Stanmore, Middlesex. (First grandchild for Mr. and Mrs. Lew Dudack and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Rose.)

SPEYER.—A daughter (Hayley Amanda) was born on July 1, 1971, to Patricia (nee Gold) and Alan Speyer, of 125 Whitehouse Avenue, Borehamwood, Herts. (First grandchild for Mrs. Dora Smith; second granddaughter for Mr. Sydney Gold.)

VALES.—A daughter (Juliette Mary) was born on June 25, 1971, to Laura and Clifford Vales, of 12 Hillingdon Road, Whitefield, Lancs. (A brother for Adam; a granddaughter for Mr. and Mrs. J. Vales, of Southport, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Cousin, of Glasgow.)

BARMITZVAHS

FIER.—Howard Michael, only son of Stella and Monty Fier, grandson of Sally Fier and the late Harry Fier and the late Mrs. Rose Fier, will read a portion of the Law at the Edgware and District Reform Synagogue, 118 Stonegrove, Edgware, Middlesex after the service.

MILLER.—Neil, elder son of Shirley and Ronald Miller, of 7 Dobson Close, Swiss Cottage, N.W.8, brother of Estelle and Patricia, eldest grandchild of Benjamin and the late Paul Soloff and Yetta and the late Maurice Miller, will read portions of the Law (Parashat Balak) at the Sabbath, Tammuz 18, 5731 (Saturday, July 10, 1971), at South Hampstead District Synagogue, Elton Road, N.W.3. Kiddush in the Synagogue Hall after the service.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Mr. D. M. ADLER and Miss C. A. LANDAU.
The engagement is announced between Derek Malcolm Adler, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Adler, of 44 Wellington Court, St. John's Wood, London, N.W.8, and Carole Ann Landau, B.A. (Hons.), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Landau, of 43 Eagle Lodge, N.W.11.

Mr. P. BARTON and Miss B. J. MARKS.
The engagement is announced between Philip younger son of Sadie and Walter Barton, of 215 Cyncoed Road, Cardiff, and Beverly Joy, daughter of Alda and Caple Marks, of 45 Crystal Avenue, Cardiff, granddaughter of Mrs. P. Schwartz, of Palmers Green.

Mr. L. P. BRODIE and Miss S. J. FRANK.
The engagement is announced between Leo, only son of Betty and Bernard Brodie, of 38 Nab Lane, Shipley, Yorks, only grandson of Mrs. Annie Hyman, and Susan, only daughter of Vilma and Ronnie Pearce, of 155 Argyle Road, Belling, London, W.13, granddaughter of Mrs. Sophie Pearce and Mrs. Rae Harris, and great-granddaughter of Mrs. Theresa Rose.

Mr. M. D. DASHWOOD and Miss R. E. HARRIS.
The engagement is announced between Michael David, younger son of Sadie and Deborah Dashwood, of 3 Oakhill, Betchworth, Hertfordshire, formerly of Watlington, Oxford, and Rozella Evelyn, elder daughter of Harry and Betty Harris, of 10 Parkside Drive, Edgware, Middlesex, granddaughter of David Harris and Joe and Rene Conlay, of Willesden.



Mrs. Renée Soskin (left), chairman of British Women's Org., and Mrs. Pauline Recanat, to mark her seven years as founder-chairman of BWVO's art group which has raised more than £10,000 for the organisation.

Mr. B. A. EISENBERG and Miss S. A. SHINDLER.

The engagement is announced between Brian Arthur Eisenberg, of 11 Pinelands Close, St. John's Park, S.E.3, elder son of Hannele and Kurt Eisenberg, of Johannesburg, and Sally Ann, daughter of Evelyn and Albert Shindler, of 123 Woodcock Hill, Kenton, Middlesex.

Mr. D. W. FINE and Miss M. J. B. BYE.
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Fine, of 74 Hamilton Avenue, Harborne, Birmingham, 17, and Hilary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bye, of 100 Coventry Road, Sheldon, Birmingham, 26, grand-daughter of Mrs. P. Goodman, of Leigh-on-Sea.

Mr. S. L. GRAINGER and Miss J. A. CLINE.

The engagement is announced between Stephen Leigh, son of Dr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Grainger, of 14 Mount Ephraim Road, London, S.W.16, and Juliet Anne, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. I. Robert Cline, of 22 West Heath Close, London, N.W.3.

Mr. L. L. MARTIN and Miss J. L. KIRSCH.

The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Jack and Hazel Barnett, of 19 Brimley Close, Hayesford Park, Bromley, Kent, and Judith Linda, daughter of Charles and Millicent Kirsch, of 14 Sheringham Avenue, Oakwood, London, N.14.

Mr. M. B. MENASHY and Miss R. J. FINE.

The engagement is announced between Menachem Benjamin, elder son of Naomi and Benjamin Menashy, of Jorhamston, grandson of Mrs. Regina Menashy, and Rosalind Jane, elder daughter of Horrie and Leslie Fine, of 10 Rommehurst Gardens, Shorncliffe, Kent, granddaughter of Mrs. Eugene Elson and Mrs. Eva Levene.

Mr. D. A. NEWMAN and Miss J. DRUKER.

The engagement is announced between David, only son of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Newman, of 12 Upton Gardens, Kenton, Middlesex, and Judith, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Drucker, of 28 Churchhill Avenue, Kenton, Middlesex.

Mr. L. OSBOURNE and Miss S. ROSENFIELD.

The engagement is announced between Lewis Osbourne, B.A. (Hons.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Osbourne, of 40 Beechwood Avenue, Finchley, N.3, and Stephanie Rosenfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mashe Rosenfield, of 3 Ingledene Road, Liverpool, L18 9TD, granddaughter of Mr. J. Rosenfield, of Liverpool, and Mr. M. Rubinstein, of Cardiff.

Mr. R. M. SHERRINGTON and Miss G. TESSLER.

The engagement is announced between Richard Michael Sherrington, M.A. (Oxon.), son of Mr. and Mrs. David Sherrington, of 18 Ash Street, Southport, and Gloria Tessler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Tessler, of 10 Brentfield Gardens, Hendon Way, N.W.3.

Mr. G. S. WOOLF and Miss M. LEVY.
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Woolf, L.L.B. (Hons.), son of Edward and Ruth Woolf, of 54 West Hill, Wornbley, Middlesex, and Miriam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosenbaum, of 11 Lindsay Drive, Kenton, Middlesex.

MARRIAGES

Mr. R. CLYNE and Mrs. S. GREENBERG.
The marriage took place on July 5, 1971, at St. John's Wood Synagogue, between Rudy Clyde and Sheila Greenberg (nee Silverstein).

INCIDENTALLY

ing home

He was asked to name three most popular and highly respected Israeli diplomats since the establishment of the State. I would unhesitatingly name Ben-Zion "Roni" Sivan, who is leaving London today as Consul-General for six months, and his helplessness, his humility and his numerous successes. I was delighted, therefore, that the New Four Wheels



Louis speaks

Speaking on the phone to Moscow with the mysterious journalist, Victor Louis, whose visit to Israel caused such a furore, I quickly discovered that he is as much a diplomat as a writer — perhaps even more so.

Why, I asked him, had he decided to visit Israel? "To see doctors there. I have got a bad back. There are very good Jewish doctors in Israel," he replied.

"Aren't there any good doctors in Russia?" "Yes, of course, but you know the saying that a prophet is never honoured in his own country. This applies also to doctors."

"Whom did you see in Israel?" He replied "I saw only my friends—I have got many friends in Israel." "Which places did you visit?" "Tel Aviv and Jerusalem."

"Did you like them?" "I was there before."

There was only one moment when Mr Louis lowered his guard. "I don't see why there should not be better relations between Israel and the Soviet Union," he remarked.

He had dedicated to him his second ambulance for the Syrian Arab Republic.

At the ceremony on Sunday, Rabbi Morris Nemeth of the West End Synagogue, who was 85 years old, was 18 years old.

He has special qualifications for his job. His father, Stanley Silver, was a Long Service Medalist in the British Army in the First World War and was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal.

Alarmed stories about recent large scale conversions among the community in North West London are not connected with apostasy, I am reliably informed. Responsibility is to be attributed to North Sea gas.

SHUSTER.—Law and Order (neo Geo), of 141 Great Street, London, N.W.4, announced the anniversary of their marriage, which took place at the West End Synagogue, London, W.2, on July 14, 1946.

KALLENBERG.—Morris (nee Ruckin) Kallenberg, of 141 Great Street, London, N.W.4, announced the anniversary of their marriage, which took place at the West End Synagogue, London, W.2, on July 14, 1946.

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Big job



Mr Evelyn de Rothschild, who has been elected chairman of the board of governors of the Technion, Israel's Institute of Technology, knows that he has a major task on his hands. The Technion, he told me, is one of the most important institutes in the Middle East. With its 5,000 students and 3,000 post-graduate students it ranks in stature with Imperial College in London. Now that the Herta and Paul Amirson Foundation has joined with the Technion, the institute has an ever greater significance.

A member of the younger generation of the London Rothschilds, Mr Evelyn de Rothschild disclaims any intimate knowledge of engineering, though he agrees that for years he has had a keen interest in the work of the Technion and is chairman of the British Technion Society. He hopes to visit the Technion a number of times each year.

He is also a member of the Herta and Paul Amirson Foundation, which has been elected chairman of the board of governors of the Technion, Israel's Institute of Technology, knows that he has a major task on his hands. The Technion, he told me, is one of the most important institutes in the Middle East. With its 5,000 students and 3,000 post-graduate students it ranks in stature with Imperial College in London. Now that the Herta and Paul Amirson Foundation has joined with the Technion, the institute has an ever greater significance.

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Double voice

Mr Benjamin Tammuz, who is to succeed Mr Aharon Megged as cultural attaché at the Israeli Embassy, is a man with an unusual double accomplishment—he is both a noted sculptor and a writer.

IT IS HARDLY surprising that Israel's leaders regard any new United States initiative on a Middle East peace settlement with scepticism. As they see it, what is taking place is a steady erosion of Israel's diplomatic position, leading in turn to a diminution of the chances of a real and lasting peace.

The most important factor in this process of erosion is the American State Department, which seems to have a touching faith in a policy of making one farsching concession (at Israel's expense) after another, in the belief that the Russians will do the same *vis-à-vis* Egypt. The Russians have in the past shown themselves masters of so-called "salami tactics," (taking a bit here and a slice there and then asking for more. It must be gratifying to them that, where the Middle East is concerned, the State Department seems ready to serve up slices of salami on a plate.

The essence of the present situation is that a long-term solution of the Middle East dispute is still not in sight, while an interim agreement on the Suez Canal being reopened is less rather than more probable. The reason is plain; Egypt having asked for the reopening of the Canal in its own and the Soviet Union's interest and having met with a reasonable Israeli reaction, has now decided that it does not want an interim agreement after all. The Egyptians now declare that the reopening of the Canal

must be an integral part of an over-all peace settlement and that an Israeli withdrawal from the east bank of the Canal should be the first stage of a total Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in the Six-Day War.

There are three possible explanations of this reversal of Egyptian policy. The first is that it is Russian-inspired. This is on the whole improbable, for the Russians plainly want the Canal opened. The second explanation is that the Egyptians feel so much stronger after signing their fifteen-year treaty with the Soviet Union that they can afford to demand all or nothing. This, too, seems unlikely; the Soviet Union claims to have rearmend them for defensive purposes and not to promote an Egyptian advance into Sinai and beyond. The third and most likely explanation is that Egypt, with Soviet connivance, is indulging in diplomatic brinkmanship.

The American State Department has already been induced to bring pressure to bear on Israel. But the Arabs complain that it has not done nearly enough and that the State Department can be encouraged to step up its pressure on Israel still further. In this game of diplomatic poker the stakes can be raised every time that the Americans show signs of nervousness—which they are now doing. The Egyptians and Russians believe that they have the State Department on the run.

There can, indeed, be no doubt that the State Department is obsessed with the need to secure a Middle East settlement. It believes, without justification, that the Soviet Union has an equal interest in a lasting peace in the area, based on a fair compromise. It is as well that President Nixon has so far shown himself a great deal more realistic than that. For the sole outcome of the State Department's well-meant initiatives and concessions has been a hardening of the Egyptian and Soviet attitude. What Mr Rogers and his advisers should work for now is, first, an interim agreement over the reopening of the Canal and, secondly, an overall peace settlement which has to be negotiated by the disputants. Mr Rogers seems to have forgotten his own dictum, that the disputants must sit down together "somewhere along the line." Genuine peace negotiations are now years overdue.

New troubles in Jerusalem have been sparked off by the action of Orthodox zealots in stoning buses which were running before the Sabbath was over. Hooliganism, which these acts certainly were, must be condemned from whatever quarter it comes. It only besmirches the cause which it is designed to further. It may well be true that the bus operators have infringed their undertaking not to start their services until the end of the Sabbath, though it must be added that on no occasion have they run buses through religious districts. There are two things which need to be done. The first is for the authorities to take the strictest measures to stop violence and hooliganism, and to say that these actions do not pay. The second is for the bus company to agree to honour existing undertakings. If they find them too onerous, the agreement should be renegotiated with the Jerusalem municipal authorities, who will no doubt take all legitimate interests into account.

It seems virtually certain that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation has cancelled the appointment of a leading member of a welfare team because he is a Jew. The East Pakistan refugee operations are now to be supervised by a Government appointee, against the appointment of a Jew and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations appears tamely to have acquiesced. The attitude of Pakistan is a subject to overwhelming criticism and another glaring instance of the indifference to the relief of the Jewish claim is probably impervious to the fact that the United Nations should indicate, whenever it should be so inclined, into the action taken by the United Nations representatives in dropping their nominee as cause he is a Jew.

When the somewhat delayed announcement by the Chief Rabbi gingerly opened the door to the new "clamorous" for the use of their ancient synagogues, no rush in a change-over occurred—as a result where in this issue indicated—those who were in the forefront of battle for change have taken over that progress is possible. It may be some rabbis and ministers are still by the current climate of opinion of Orthodox, in which all change is suspect. But for those who are within their congregations to become like the Israeli pronouncement the answer that the layman will never be familiar with the new ancient will actually put into use. If communities allowed to go their own way, the rampant demand for the use of ancient synagogues undoubtedly make like and change will follow. There can be possible justification nowadays for living in a Hebrew ancient different from the one we are encouraged to learn modern usage.

PEOPLE OFTEN ask how much of the money they donate to the JPA goes to Israel. They can be assured that it nearly all does, but not all of it stays there. Considerable sums are expended by the World Zionist Organisation to maintain a constant flow of emissaries to its overseas territories.

There are no fewer than 38 emissaries employed by the Youth and Hechalutz department of the WZO in this country alone.

One could argue that the Zionist youth groups have grown to the point where they are unmanageable without full-time professional help, but the sad truth is that some of the groups have declined to the point where they would collapse without such help, and Dror and Hashomer Hatzair, for example, seem to have more emissaries than members.

But such emissaries are no longer even a prerogative of the Zionist youth groups. The students, the Maccabi and, I believe, the A.Y., also have their quota. The Jewish scouts and guides are without emissaries, but I can anticipate the day when even the brownies will receive their due quota and a flock of brown owls will descend out of Zion, some dispatched by Mapai, some by Mapam and others representing each of the other political groups within the WZO. The WZO sends emissaries at the drop of a hat, and if you should put on a hat, why then you will have an emissary from the Torah department of the WZO.

Now it wouldn't matter if these emissaries were mere unemployables sent overseas to keep them out of mischief. Many of them are first-class people who had been doing a first-class

job in Israel, but they come here unfamiliar with the character of the community, unfamiliar with its problems, sometimes unfamiliar even with the language, to shore up what is often an artificial creation. One regrets the waste of their energies, their ingenuity and the money. All three could be put to better use in Israel.

"Fiddler on the Roof" is to end its run at Her Majesty's Theatre in October after four and a half years. In that time it must have been seen by over two million people, among them, I should imagine, almost every adult Jew in the country.

I doubt if the combined efforts of all our rabbis since the Second World War have done as much for Jewish tradition as that charming if tinselly musical. Its heimliche atmosphere may have been artificially contrived, but it was marvelous for its selective and carried about the Sabbatarian whiff of candlewax and cholent. If a rabbi ascend his rostrum and enjoins his coreligionists to cherish tradition, he is only doing what a rabbi is paid to do, but when they are enjoined to do so by a chorus of fake Chasidim, half of them unlearned, and the message gets home, and goes home, moreover, to people who are rarely in shul to hear it.

Harold Hobson theatre critic of the Sunday Times, was, I remember, disturbed by the message for he dislikes particularism, but it was cheered to the echo by many Jews who thought that they too disliked particularism and who had done their best to avoid it.

"Fiddler" has led, if not to a Chasidic revival, then to a revised attitude to Chasidim and their work. We are no longer afraid of the men in black. It is, I believe, one of the reasons why Lubavitch is so popular in this country. Rabbi Vogel and his colleagues are regarded not as grim representatives of a dark past, but as our own, local Teyves, brought up to date in some ways, but timeless in others.

A Hindu paper has suggested that Britain was settled years before the Roman Conquest by invaders from India, which is, of course, nonsense, for as anyone familiar with the Old Testament will aver, this country was settled centuries before that by the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel (a further two of which are still doing their darndest to get lost).

There is ample evidence of early Israelite settlement from British place names. Manchester, for example, is a corruption of (well, it is a corruption of many things, but only one concerns us here) Ma'ayan Custer, meaning Custer's Well and is the place where Custer took his second last stand. The very name Britain is compounded of two Hebrew words Brith Ain meaning a covenant there isn't, and there wasn't until the Israelites landed and established the Brith Brith, And So On.

And finally there is the matter of the Royal Family which as is well known, is of Jewish descent stemming as it does from the House of Hanover. Hanover is obviously a Germanised version of the Hebrew HaNoy meaning the prophet and the prophet was of course Elijah.

Is there such a thing as the evil eye in the Jewish religion? If so, how do you counteract it?

It all depends on what you mean by the Jewish religion. If you mean should Jews believe in the evil eye, there have been many Jewish teachers who considered the belief to be sheer superstition to be rejected. If, however, you mean is the belief referred to in Jewish sources and were there Jewish teachers who accepted it, then the answer is yes.

The Mishna (*Avot* 2, 11) refers to the evil eye, *ayin hara*: "Rabbi Joshua said: the evil eye, the evil inclination and hatred of mankind put a man out of the world." From the context it is clear that the reference is not at all to any magic power of the eye but simply to the idea that a man who is prey to ungovernable envy of the good fortune of others has no peace in his soul.

Nor is there a reference to the evil eye in the magical sense anywhere in the Mishna. On the other hand, there are numerous references to it in Talmudic literature, especially in the Babylonian Talmud. Later teachers also believed in it. One of the reasons given why two brothers should be called and son should not be called to the Torah one immediately after the other is because of the evil eye. This is one of the reasons given, too, why children whose parents are still alive should leave the synagogue during Yizkor.

if you are interested in this bizarre subject, the two works to be consulted are: Angelo S. Rappoport, "The Folklore of the Jews" and Joshua Trachtenberg, "Jewish Magic and Superstition".

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acting the evil eye.
advice to you is to
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In view of the Biblical mudic prohibition, is it not the duty of the rabbinate to assist the Government in its campaign against smoking?

There is no doubt that Judaism frowns on self-injury and that is dangerous to life is forbidden. Even when it is doubt whether present the prohibition enough to establish prohibition. For the reason given in for warning the meals is that a used in those days a harmful effect if brought into contact with them: similar forbidden to drink had been left in case a snake had venom into it, and even where the note:

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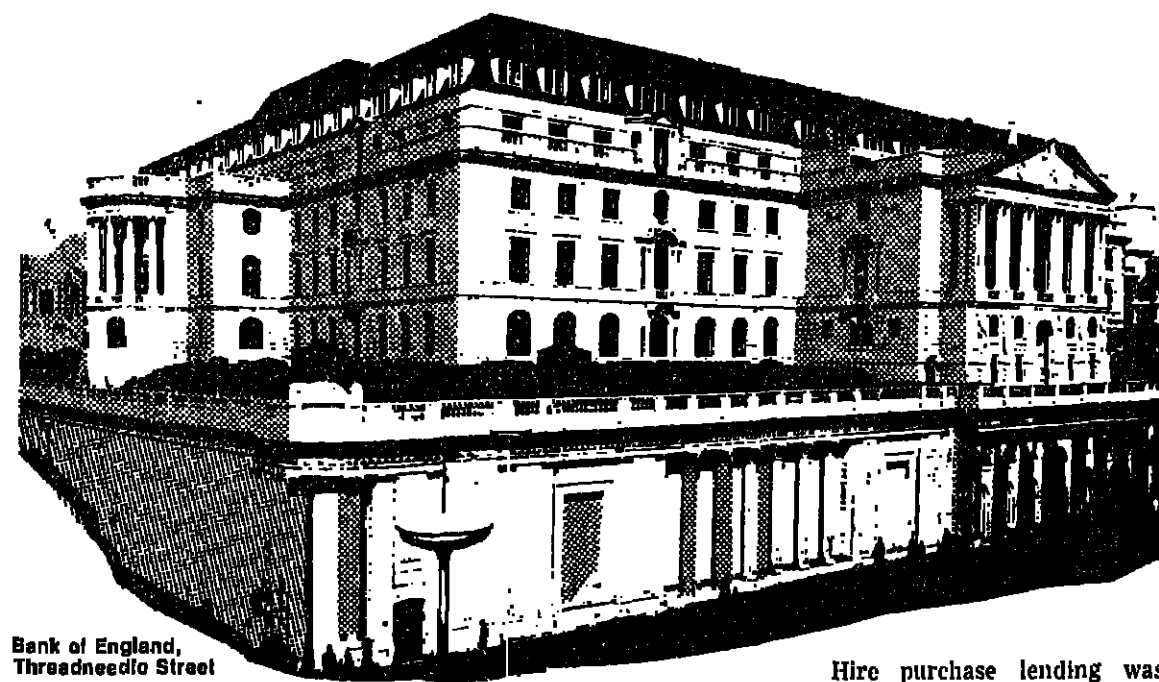
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CHRONICLE SUPPLEMENT JULY 9 1977





Eshkol's brain-child grows up

LIONEL SIMMONDS

MERCIFULLY, WAR'S harvest is not all bitter. Thus, in the aftermath of the Israel-Arab Six-Day War came the Jerusalem Economic Conference, the brain-child of Israel's late Prime Minister, Mr Levi Eshkol, which served to harness the expertise of leading overseas economists, industrialists and bankers in co-operative enterprise with Israeli State concerns. Not the least of the JEC's achievements was the establishment of the Israel Corporation Ltd.

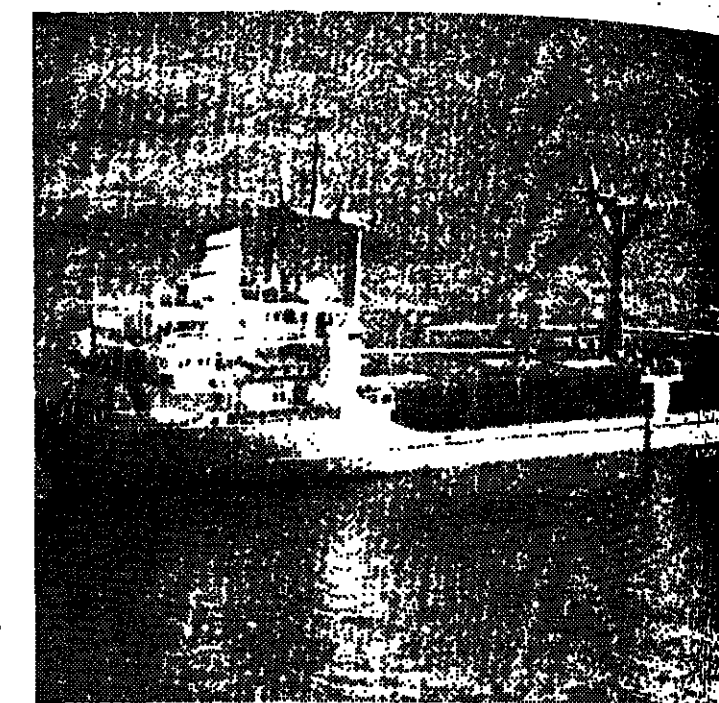
Importance of the Israel Corporation, passed a law granting the Israel Corporation special status and considerable tax benefits. Under this law, the Corporation will be exempt from income tax and capital gains tax for a period of 30 years, and will be liable only to company tax (which will be limited to 28 per cent only). The shareholder is exempt from capital gains tax on the sale of his shares, from inheritance tax (if he is a non-Israeli resident) and from all taxes on his dividends for 11

years from the date of issue of the shares. An investor who is a non-Israeli resident is entitled to repatriate dividends and the consideration realised from the sale of his shares at the official rate of exchange prevailing at the time.

This corporation, which has an authorised capital of \$100 million (about £41½ million), is playing a major role in increasing Israel's capital inflow and in raising equity capital to augment the State's foreign currency reserves. Through its investment policy, new capital is being channelled into ventures which will expand enterprises earning foreign currency.

The corporation, it must be stressed, is not an attempt by private enterprise to take over State-owned or State-controlled Israeli industries. Its prime purpose is partnership which, on the one hand, predicated the political acknowledgement by the Israelis of the importance of private financial endeavour as a reinforcement to State enterprises and, on the other hand, through special tax benefits and other fiscal concessions, assures foreign investors of a fair deal.

Some of the world's leading



The Zim Line container vessel Abba

personalities in the fields of finance, industry and commerce from Israel and abroad are on the corporation's board, including Dr Astor Mayer, one of the most active figures in

Milan's Jewish community, and one of the largest paper manufacturers in the world, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, of Paris, and, from Britain, Sir Siegmund Warburg, Sir Charles Clore and Mr Edmund de Rothschild.

The managing director of the corporation (whose registered offices are in the Shalom Tower in Tel Aviv) is Mr Michael Tam, a former director-general of the Israeli Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The \$100 million share capital is divided into shares of \$1,000 each in units of at least 100 shares each. The corporation sells 80 per cent of its shares to non-Israeli residents for foreign currency and only 20 per cent to Israelis. To date, the corporation has an issued capital of approximately \$15 million and the aim is to double the share capital within the next two years.

Israel Corporation's first investment was the acquisition of 50 per cent of Zim Israel Navigation Company Ltd. at an investment of \$17 million. Zim, which is one of the largest shipping companies in the world, operates about 140 ships and owns about half of them. About 50 per cent of all Israeli imports and exports are carried by the company.

Zim has embarked on a large expansion programme and 13 new ships, with a tonnage of 13 million tons, are now being built at a cost of \$284 million. Most of this sum is financed by loans from shipyards and banks, while the remainder comes from the investment of the Israel Corporation and Zim's cash flow.

The corporation's second investment, only recently completed, was in Haifa Refineries Ltd., which owns a six-million-ton annual capacity refinery in Haifa and is erecting a new 10-million-ton refinery in Ashdod. The Israel Corporation, which now owns 28 per cent of Haifa Refineries Ltd., is investing \$10 million to be directed towards the erection of the Ashdod refinery.

The two investments—in the Haifa refineries and the Zim Corporation—were the first time to participate in basic enterprises in Israel and, at the same time, obtain immediate dividends on the investment.

Among further projects under consideration by the corporation are investment in the rapidly-expanding Israeli industry and the erection and operation of an air cargo terminal to handle the increasing quantities of air cargo.

The corporation is also contemplating investment in a large medium-sized industrial plant (80 to 100 workers) in the metal industry, which is specialised in defence equipment and which may also expand its activities in the export

THE MONEY MANAGERS



THE MONEY MANAGERS OF the unit trust industry are not. At long last persistent criticism of their performance and the funds they are paid so generously to take care of is beginning to make an impact.

Public attacks on the investment performance of unit trusts are nothing new, nor are they confined to the United Kingdom. In the United States too, academic researchers have produced evidence to suggest that some share portfolios have actually increased in value more rapidly than the "exchange" selected shares in which they are invested.

During the 1960s however, the money managers in the City of London could blithely ignore the criticism in the press about their expertise. The unit trust industry developed a business strategy which made him immune to even the most perceptive critiques.

Unit trusts, the industry leaders, were not repeating, are giving out in the street his first opportunity to invest direct in unit shares. We are proud of his savings from inflation and that is something that the building societies nor the National Savings Bank is not. They proclaimed. Some of the money managers even began to believe in themselves as crusaders engaged in a campaign

THOMAS FLEMING, The Guardian

make the great British public richer and happier. And like clearing banks they committed some appalling commercial blunders as a result.

By and large they chose to ignore the obvious, that is was not enough simply to ensure that more and more individuals bought the product they were selling regardless of its quality. It was the bourgeoisie which was the target of the unit trusts; so the unit trust investors in the 1960s and 1970s the number of unit trusts rose from about half a million to nearly two and a half million, and the value of the investments which they managed increased more than tenfold, from £200 million to £2,400 million.

But in 1970 the bubble burst. It became clear that by and large the bourgeoisie which was the target of the unit trusts; so the unit trust investors in the 1960s and 1970s the number of unit trusts rose from about half a million to nearly two and a half million, and the value of the investments which they managed increased more than tenfold, from £200 million to £2,400 million.

By an extent the unit trust industry has only itself to blame for its current unpopularity and criticism to which it is now subjected. In 1969, with prices soaring to an all-time peak, the marketing men of the unit trust groups took command. They lured investors into an arrogant, hard-selling campaign which attracted thousands of new unit holders just as prices began to fall. They started to lose money at a rate which evoked memories of the marketing men of the Great Crash in the 1930s. In the meantime, the money manager is not innocent.

The Financial Times All-share index includes 620 stocks, the

The unit trust industry is big business. At the end of May the level of funds managed improved to a record of £1,658 million compared to £1,208 million a year earlier. But repurchases from the general public also hit a new peak in May—£11.8 million—reflecting a growing disenchantment with the money managers.

unit trust managers portfolio probably no more than 100 which he is perfectly free to juggle with, selling those he expects to perform badly and buying the good ones. And yet according to the Fundex Year Book since 1963 the best performance the industry has achieved in any six-month period has been only 47 per cent of unit trusts beating the

index, and the norm has been nearer 30 per cent. Only one fund has beaten the index over five years. And over the past four and three years not one other unit trust has beaten the all-share index year in, year out. And yet the young men managing these unit trusts are being paid anything between £3,000 and £5,000 each year and their supervisors even more.

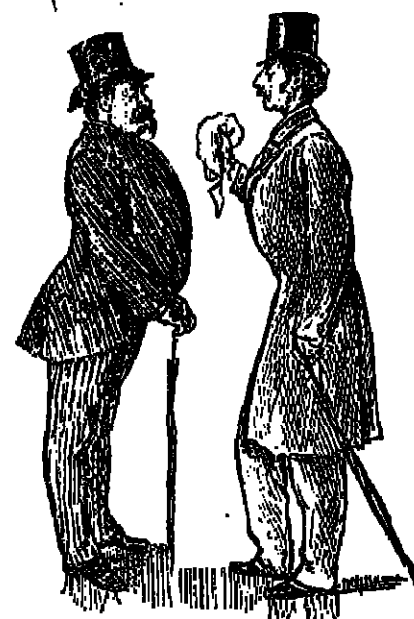
Why have the unit trust money managers done so badly? One reason is that many of them simply lack talent, or if they are talented are given far too much money to manage. I know of one investment manager who was expected, alone, to manage the portfolios of half a dozen unit trusts containing over 500 different stocks—an impossible task. To some extent the marketing men in the unit trust companies have been too strong. The investment managers have been reluctant to use their judgement about share price trends in general for fear of spoiling the short-term performance of their fund, and short-term performance has become

for too many groups the biggest selling point.

The investment managers have real difficulties too; it is not an easy job. Frequently investors' money comes in, or goes out at inconvenient times, and there is always capital gains tax to worry about when selling shares.

But it is, after all, these difficulties which the money manager is being paid so well to overcome. Now that the industry looks to be heading for harder times perhaps its leaders will forget the cant and propaganda and concentrate more on doing their job—which is to improve the performance of their funds.

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Handwritten note: "The unit trust industry is big business. At the end of May the level of funds managed improved to a record of £1,658 million compared to £1,208 million a year earlier. But repurchases from the general public also hit a new peak in May—£11.8 million—reflecting a growing disenchantment with the money managers."

New challenge for discount market



N. H. Chamberlain

THE MAIN PURPOSE BEHIND THE RECENT GREEN paper, "Competition and Credit Control," is to replace quantitative limits on sterling lending, which have impeded competition and innovation, with a reserve ratio requirement which would operate across the whole banking system. The new system would also replace the existing cash and liquidity ratios of the London clearing banks and the Scottish banks as well as spell the end of the bank's cartel agreements. In the future the authorities would exercise control through a combination of changes in interest rates together with variations in the size of Special Deposits required by the Bank of England.

Reserve assets would be geared to non-banking deposits, including sterling proceeds of foreign exchange transactions, and would be held in a combination of deposits with the Bank of England (other than Special Deposits), viz. British Government and Northern Ireland Treasury Bills, gilt-edged

securities with under one year to maturity, local authority bills, and commercial bills eligible for rediscount, and deposits with the London Money Market.

The definition of the London Money Market in this context would certainly appear to include the secured market for short-term funds provided by the members of the London Discount Market Association and some other houses. As such the

proposals underpin the future of the Discount Market as it currently exists. It would seem to exclude the market in unsecured deposits, generally referred to as the "interbank market." This market has grown rapidly in recent years, particularly since 1968, and a significant volume of funds (traditionally deposited with the discount houses) has been siphoned off into it. This has been a major reason for the

diversification of discount houses into the moneybroking field. One effect of the Bank of England's proposals is that the important volume of interbank deposits would again be directed towards the discount market. An important question concerning the eligibility of bills for rediscount at the Bank of England is currently under consideration and any relaxation of the existing rules would lead to a larger volume of bills in the market and this, coupled with the abolition of credit control, would mean that the discount houses would once again be the centre of an active sterling market. In sterling paper, rent margins would be drastically reduced but increase in turnover could be a long way towards making up consequent drop in revenue.

The market in British Government securities will have to establish itself once again in changed circumstances now that the Government broker has that in future he will necessarily support the market. Initial investor reaction was that inevitably the market would suffer, that smaller portfolios would be managed more prudently. In the next few months, however, portfolio managers may take the view that the new circumstances will of necessity breed a new jobbing fraternity capable of ironing out the "highs and lows" previously looked after by the Government broker. The discount houses with their long and active interest in the gilt market could find an additional role here.

A significant development related to the green paper has been that houses are now permitted to be both principal brokers in non-sterling currencies. This, hopefully, will lead to a considerable boost in secondary market in dollars and currency acceptance. The five houses which have up to now been concerned solely as agents in this field can now offer their services as principal brokers. Although the size of the CD market is large in value, Certificates in issue, only 10 per cent, according to recent estimates, actually circulate. The primary advantage of the CD market is liquidity and this presupposes an active secondary market.

The discount market is moving into a new era with a wider clientele than ever before, possibly including the time commercial lenders together with increasing competition and more volatile short term investment in the board should be a period of intense growth.

N. H. CHAMBERLAIN
Director
Elton Holdings Ltd.



A tense moment in the Midland Bank's foreign dealing room

The credit business

F. FISHER,
Managing Director,
Forward Trust Ltd.

THE CROWTHER COMMITTEE on Consumer Credit, which reported a little over three months ago, has not had to wait long for at least part of its recommendations to be embodied in official thinking. The need for equity and fair competition among the consumer lending institutions is recognised by the Bank of England in its consultative document, "Competition and Credit Control."

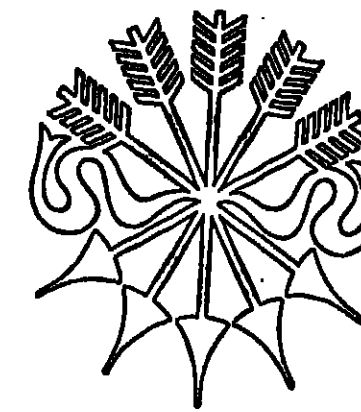
Crowther goes further. It would like to see an end to statutory controls fixing minimum repayment periods in consumer credit contracts and the establishment of a simple under/borrower relationship in which the finance house takes a security interest in the goods it finances. It would scrap out-letting and any relaxation of the existing rules would lead to a larger volume of bills in the market and this, coupled with the abolition of credit control, would mean that the discount houses would once again be the centre of an active sterling market.

In the wake of Crowther's proposals, it has been mounting pressure to abolish Trade Control Orders. Several leading finance houses, including Forward Trust among them, have in fact now reduced the amount of deposit required and extended the repayment term in cases where personal loans are being the place of hire purchase. Implicit in Crowther's proposals is the understanding that the borrower should be the owner of the goods from the outset and not the finance company as has been the case in hire purchase. It is to anticipate this part of the recommendation that finance houses had for some time previously been switching on a rate consumer business to the personal loan formula.

Protection for the consumer, until recent years had not been over-protected, would be provided under Crowther by a consumer sale and loan act. This would afford protection in types of credit transaction—hire, hire purchase, trading credit, mail order, budget loans and the like, subject to a ceiling of £2,000. It would apply to loans on which the rate of interest was 2½ per cent above Bank Rate or less.

Finance houses generally welcome the Crowther proposals at least because they are a constructive attempt to put sense and justice in an archaic situation. The confusion created by many different forms of credit had necessitated a deep review of existing legislation. The committee itself is able to list in addition to many banks and finance houses no less than seven different types of bodies or institutions providing credit facilities. There can be little doubt that a present amalgam of methods to help reduce the cost of credit to the consumer. It is more important when considering cost has been the null effect on competition of government credit restrictions.

In this context one must welcome at least the principle behind the Bank of England's new action which when translated into quantitative controls will mean the end of the introduction of a system of a given institution will be controlled less arbitrarily. The major factor influencing the cost of operations will be the ability to attract deposits or, if the ability to compete.



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COMMON MARKET:

The end of the sterling area?

MALCOLM CRAWFORD,
economics editor, The Sunday Times

TWO PROBLEMS WERE ENCOUNTERED in the banking and financial area by the Government in negotiating terms for entry to the Common Market. These were exchange controls, and the sterling balances held by the countries in the sterling area.

Both problems appear to have been substantially solved, as part of the understanding reached last month between Mr Heath and Mr Pompidou in Paris. (It was the French who had been raising most of the objections during negotiations in Brussels.)

Agreement to ease exchange

controls on cross-Channel transactions is welcomed by the City. At first, the relaxation will apply only to companies' direct investments in the Common Market—subsidies in the form of British subsidiaries in these six (soon to become nine) countries. Capital issues in London, or other ways of raising sterling by these favoured foreigners, will not come until late in the transitional period.

But with British interest rates as high as they are now, there may be little incentive to raise money here anyway (other than euro-currency loans and euro-

dollars, where London leads, but which will not be affected by market entry).

British banks could coin money in Europe—provided British interest rates come down. At present rates, the City is likely to lose business.

The implications of the sterling balances settlement are less clear. All of the argument over the dangers inherent in the sterling area system has focused on the official balances held by the monetary authorities of these countries.

France operates a similar system with the countries of the franc zone, but the difference is French officials will point out,

when pressed) that the sterling area includes not only poor ex-colonies, whose balances France or Britain would handle as a sort of service to developing countries, but also Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the oil States of the Middle East—which make the sterling area quite a different sort of animal—say the French.

The role of the Middle East and the Far East in the sterling area reserves in London has been increasing, while that of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India and Pakistan too, have diminished. The Middle East reserves are now

about one-third of all the sterling area's assets held by sterling authorities in London (these are the funds owned by the sheikhdoms, Jordan and Libya). The old white dominions did rebuild their reserves in London after switching over from the pound to the dollar after 1967 devaluation. The UK East States switched out of sterling too, but reinvested after 1968 agreements which in the guaranteed State-owned balance of sterling area member countries against any loss from future UK devaluation.

Israel is not a member of the sterling area, despite extensive banking links with London. Recently as the outbreak of the 1967 Six-Day War, Israel held about £100 million in sterling. The sum held in sterling was very much lower. Since a sterling area member enjoys, on guaranteed balances, a security against exchange risk which makes them at least as good as dollars (or slightly better, as the 1968 agreement provides for a countervailing deduction from the balances if sterling ever upvalued) while earning a higher rate of interest, it is not surprising that the sterling area club offers its members distinct advantages. Israel might wish it belonged.

This, together with the feature of the 1968 agreement requiring minimum proportions of member countries' reserves to be retained in sterling, makes the sterling area official balance to be highly stable, now.

French qualms about the potential instability of the system properly applied to the privately owned balances held in London by banks or individuals for trading or short-term investment purposes. Altogether, these come to about £1,000 million. Much of the greater part of this is held in British banks, which is not the case with official reserves, of which are held in the Government securities.

No firm arrangement has been reached, however, to try to reduce the external debt of sterling. The British has continued to insist that should be done in a way that meets the agreement of the seas holders. Heath and his colleagues could hardly do otherwise, the only alternative way to be comprehensive was to London balances; and the reference (and the British damage) with British banks that this would entail would be so great that no British government is likely to do anything of the sort.

Unless Britain and her found European colleagues can put together an attractive financial package, the sterling area countries now have, it is hard to see, progress on the sterling front. But by the time the members of the sterling area will be as different as an anti-

The City's new immigrants

DAVID WEBSTER, deputy
editor, Investors Chronicle



Crocker-Citizens National Bank, Great St. Helens

NO SMALL COMPLIMENT in City of London and its environs as a financial centre is seeking to establish a bank outside their own territory. Many banks make London their first choice. There are some 200 foreign-controlled banks and branches based in the City.

These banks are controlled primarily with the over-1968 agreement provides for a countervailing deduction from the balances if sterling ever upvalued) while earning a higher rate of interest, it is not surprising that the sterling area club offers its members distinct advantages. Israel might wish it belonged.

Very much in the van of this banking invasion have been the American banks, although the City of American banks to London is not a new phenomenon. Some, such as Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty, have been here since before the turn of the century.

A driving force behind the City of so many American banks particularly to come to London is the City's unrivalled position as the world's major centre for eurodollars. These are simply American dollars held outside the United States, because the great bulk of the dollar holdings have found their way to Europe, they are called eurodollars.

Such has been the volume of the dollar and aid that the United States has pumped into Europe and other parts of the world in the past two decades that the market in dollars has grown at a staggering pace. Compared with less than £1,000 million at the end of 1960, this market is now valued at over \$50,000 million.

In the early stages of its development, British merchant banks were particularly active in this market. But the state-based American banks have steadily increased their share until they are now accounted for around 70 per cent of all Eurodollar business handled in London.

Apart from the Americans, the largest overseas representation of banks is provided by the Japanese. As most of the Japanese trade is financed in dollars, they had immediately to look for a market when the supply of dollars was cut off by the Japanese. They found it in the City, where the natural market for their needs.

The fact that there are 30 Japanese banks in London demonstrates the growing importance of Japan's role in the world of international finance and the influence of Japan in the City.

UK and international banking seems likely to be increased substantially with the establishment of two international banks in London. These banking conglomerates include most of the top Japanese banks and the big four securities houses, Daiwa, Nikko, Nomura and Yamachi.

There is no indication that these two Japanese organisations have plans for multinational operations. But in the last three or four years the growth of multinational business in Europe has caused banks to respond in similar fashion. Since 1967 more than a dozen multinational consortia banks have been established, most of them based in London.

One of the most interesting is Orion Bank, set up last October with such powerful backers as Chase Manhattan, National Westminster, the Bank of Canada and Westdeutsche Landesbank. At Orion's head is Mr Ronnie Grierson, an experienced merchant banker and former boss of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation. Orion has not yet had time to show its paces but many banks are clearly interested in the "one-trip banking" concept translated to the international area. There are many supporters in the United States and in this country for one-trip banking where by all a customer's financial needs can be satisfied through his bank, in the same way as a housewife can now obtain all



Nordic addition in the City: Scandinavian Bank Ltd

her food through a supermarket. Any survey of banking immigrants in London would be incomplete without a mention of the Moscow Narodny Bank. This bank was established in the UK in 1919 and its shares are held by Soviet banks and trading organisations. Moscow Narodny has been conspicuously successful in bridging the gap between East and West and profitably, too. In 1970 it made a disclosed profit of £860,000 and at the end of the year its assets were over £380 million.

However, not all the recent banking immigrants are finding

life so profitable. Rents have risen so sharply that office accommodation in the City is now among the most expensive in the world while the pool of trained staff has shrunk alarmingly. It is hardly surprising that 1971 is expected to see a much smaller number of foreign banks establishing a London operation.

Some banks are considering other centres such as Brussels, the capital of the Common Market. But for the moment at least no other European city can match London as an ideal centre to run an international banking operation.

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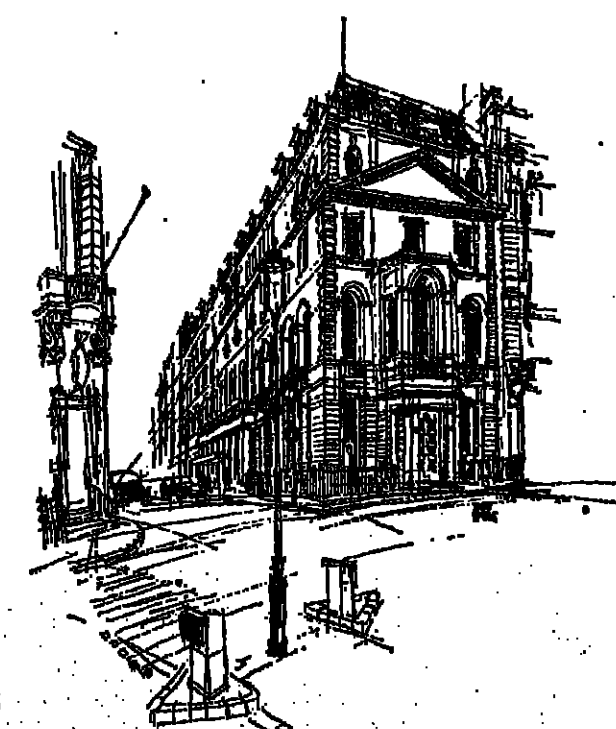
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The risks, the challenge

THE RECENT NEWS OF intervention by two banks in the management structure of the David Brown group made front-page news in this country. We are not used to seeing banks behaving like rebellious equity shareholders.

In countries like Germany and Italy there would hardly have been such a fuss. In Germany the bankers have always been an almost managerial aristocracy and their role in the reconstruction even of a group as big as Krupp aroused little comment. In Italy the banks, in many of which IRI, the State holding company, holds a dominant position, are openly used as an executive arm of Government industrial policy.

Have we started down that slope? (Or perhaps in the view

ANTHONY HARRIS,
economics editor,
The Guardian

of bankers—who will no doubt learn to enjoy power as much as the next man—up it?)

Maybe we have, though not from any conscious Europeanism. The David Brown incident, of course, was only the visible tip of a sizeable iceberg. The banks, and especially the merchant banks, have a long habit of leaning gently on the managements of their more troubled clients. All that was new when Sir David became a victim was the size of the company and the sheer ruthlessness of the thing. And the reason, of course, is that the banks are conscious, as they have not been conscious since the war, that the money they lend, even to large and

prestigious clients, is at risk. It is not surprising, then, that the banks are labouring under a considerable sense of insecurity. It is an ugly dilemma for them. If they try too hard to call in their money out at risk they may provoke — the very collapse they fear. No wonder, then, that in the salvageable cases they may now wish to take a more direct hand in the management, and especially the financial management.

No wonder either that at a time when the banks have more than £200 million unlent (and are prepared to court a multi-tudinal loans market) there is an unprecedented commercial demand for fringe credit at rates up to double those offered to prime borrowers. Meanwhile those prime borrowers negotiate large new facilities on which they then fail to draw.

Everyone is playing safe. Everyone wants money, the mug's asset in an age of inflation; and as they build their hoards, the economy stagnates.

And what, the reader may be beginning to wonder, has all of this to do with Europe? Simply this: that it is only realistic to suppose that our period of adaptation to membership of the EEC will prolong this period of enhanced risk for some years. For companies holding large shares of a smallish market, competition is a game of swings and roundabouts and of differential growth. In the short run, a successful promotion or new design provides a slightly larger market share which the winner can exploit at whatever leisure his competitors (there may only be one or two) allow

him. In the longer run, the more consistent winners will grow faster, but it is a slow business: the old BMC took the best part of twenty years to lose half its dominant share of the car market (even then it progressively expanded).

For bankers, then, the risk of a long bank management. Risk is such a black-and-white notion as to lead one to believe that the clearers have simply run out of eligible borrowers. They have simply exhausted their resources of prudence and nerve.

Will that best be enough? It is hard to feel the structure of our banks, for all their present ant weight in the market, produces the appropriate response. Assessing Mr. Blogg's chances of completing his next book, or writing a long note to Mrs. Fischel, the loan for her mink is a white heat of management; yet that is the nature in which the banks bake their school-leavers into shiny general managers.

The very illogicality of present employment of the specialist houses at the full strength of their resources (or their leisure) while the clearing buy UK Treasury Bills, and the new specialist branches and subsidiaries of the clearing banks—a competition for staff of proved competence as well as for business.



In the Common Market area

control system, but on the other hand, the risk of a long bank management. Risk is such a black-and-white notion as to lead one to believe that the clearers have simply run out of eligible borrowers. They have simply exhausted their resources of prudence and nerve.

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What can be regarded as certain in the long run, though, is that Britain will not be allowed to maintain differential financial advantages over other European banking centres; and in a fully harmonised Europe, much of the business might migrate in search of the big borrowers (banking in Europe is the most portable business in the world). This will not happen if, and only if, London offers very easy contact with potential borrowers all over Europe.

The British banks start with the advantages of sheer size, of experience (not all of it happy) with computerisation and data transmission, and a marketable skill and experience in consumer credit. (This export should be especially encouraged: a really aggressive drive for hire purchase and personal loans might help to raise European and especially German consumption to levels which would reduce balance of payments surpluses and industrial investment ratios to something nearer British levels.)

What is not so clear is the readiness of British banks to talk European languages, both in the literal and the banking sense. Again there is the need for a substantial investment in specialist skills.

Here it is clear that many of the necessary skills do exist at a high level, and geographically specialised at that, in the merchant banks. Are we then going to see a blurring or even, as it were, the virtual disappearance of the most hallowed and inexplicable distinction in British banking, and breed a race of plain bankers? *Credo quia impossibile*; but a personal hunch is not a prophecy.

To sum up, we have started from three very different technical problems: that of lending safely but adequately in a period of heightened risk; that of maintaining the Euro-Currency trade of London without legal-financial privileges; that of developing a banking network as much at home in Taranto as it is in Aberdeen. Each is a matter of people.

New structures will be required to concentrate the new skills where they are most needed. The days of the all-purpose branch manager and local board must be numbered.

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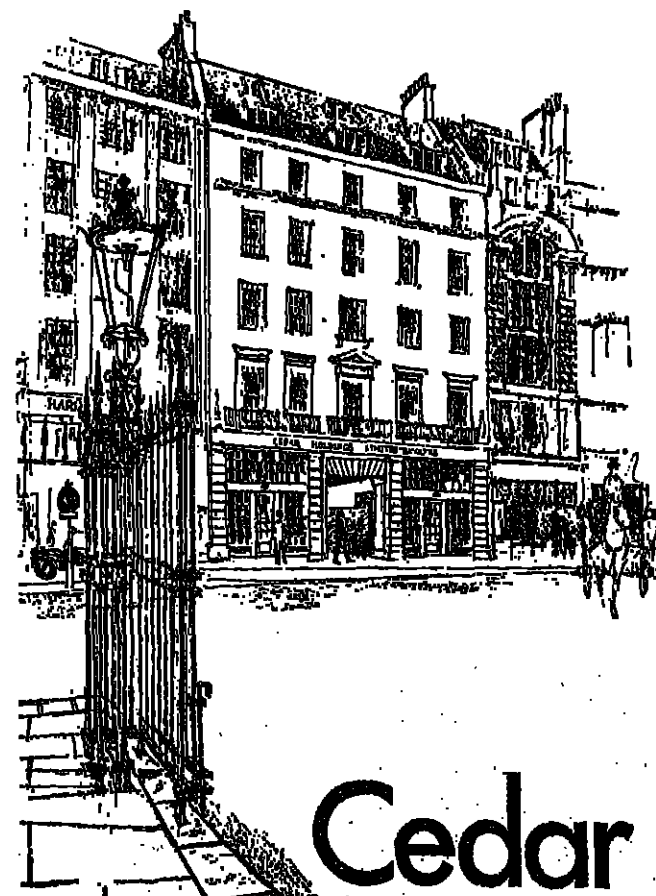


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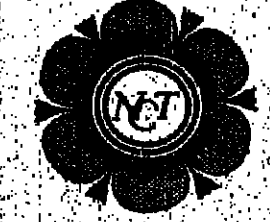


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Part of a centrally controlled international network of factoring companies is H. and H. Factors—a segment of the Walter E. Heller International Corporation. Another firm, International Factors, has an overseas operation with offices in many countries and Credit Factoring International is now in the process of establishing a network.

Factoring actually started as an international operation in the USA when, some 200 years ago, British textile mill owners demanded a guarantee of payment before sending their cloth to British settlers. This led to the fast-growing business community on the American eastern seaboard producing a new breed of businessmen to meet this demand.

The original concept of factoring has been refashioned since these early years into today's highly sophisticated business management tool which can help the growth-conscious company in many ways—particularly now on the export front. Fears of complicated export documentation plus doubts about obtaining payment from foreign buyers probably do more than anything else to dissuade companies from selling abroad.

Lord Thorneycroft's Committee for the Simplification of International Trade Procedures

is making valiant efforts to something about simplifying documents, but it has been left to the Export Credit Guarantee Department and factors to ease the burden overseas payments and credit. In fact H. and H. (in its share interest) has drawn a scheme to promote the use of overseas sales on the credit terms which are essential for manufactured consumer goods.

PAUL O'BRIEN
Managing Director,
H. & H. Factors Ltd.

Unlike the ECGB, which under its terms of reference only offer its service on export goods originating in Britain while at the same time requiring a company to insure the whole of its turnover, H. and H. Factors is prepared to accept materials both originating in Britain as well as re-exported. Also, as H. & H. buy a company's overseas book debts, part of the company's turnover need not be insured with ECGB.

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The export credit and services operate on copies of invoices together with bills of lading being sent

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These statements can be compared to a bank deposit statement: the value of factored sales corresponding to deposits and payments made to the client corresponding to withdrawals from the bank account.

The credit department of the factor's sister company in the exporting country investigates the customer's credit-worthiness and agrees limits of credit for each customer. Each overseas buyer is notified that the factor is payable to the factor's overseas sister company.

The factoring legend on the sales invoice is despatched to the buyer. The collection department of the factor's overseas sister company collects directly all amounts from the buyer. Part of this service, as with domestic factoring, is expressed as a commission on an agreed percentage of the sales factored, with main considerations in

arriving at this charge are: the terms of sale; the average size of the invoice; the quality of the client's customers' credit standing; the expected annual volume of sales.

A substantial part of the annual cost of factoring is represented by, and indeed is offset by, the value of the export services provided and savings effected especially on interest costs. Further, the factor can handle the work of obtaining credit information more efficiently and at a lower cost.

The factor can accept the risk of bad debts owing to the greater spread of risk and the specialised credit information services available to him. As a result of planned collection procedure which can be brought into use when necessary the factor can keep the average period of credit taken by customers down to a reasonable minimum.

Overseas customers' problems are dealt with on the spot and in his own language. All these points, together with the daily contact maintained between the factor's overseas offices, ensure speedy attention to problems, queries and disputes and thus good relations between exporter and buyer in both near and distant markets.

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A NOTICEABLE FEATURE of Euro-market activity in recent years has been the shift in relative importance between public and private sector borrowers. The major factor behind the rise in private sector borrowing has been the imposition of controls, at first voluntary, on U.S. companies investing overseas.

These restrictions have in turn forced the major multi-national companies to look to off-shore sources of finance for their international operations. American companies were better placed than their European rivals when it came to selling long-term bonds in the international market. They benefited from the considerable familiarity of European investors with the



S. M. Yassukovich

Growing importance of the equity in Euro-financing

American scene and were also accustomed to a degree of financial disclosure still quite impossible for their European industrial and commercial counterparts.

It is important to realise that the experience of the European investor over the years with many types of American security has played a key part in shaping the Euro-capital market. The motivation of the U.S. company is an understandable desire to broaden geographically its shareholder distribution. If U.S. capital controls become perma-

nent, as many believe they will, companies with international operations will be under permanent obligation to finance the bulk of their foreign operations offshore. A permanent body of outside shareholders will help this cause.

The trouble with the direct approach of offshore issues is that a discount in terms of market price and through selling commissions is necessary to induce the foreign buyer to take up shares at issue. The discount immediately produces an arbitrage potential and, since the

capacity of the New York market to absorb large blocks of shares is greater than the capacity of the offshore market, retain them against arbitrage pressure, within a short time the issue is sold back into the market.

The convertible helped to round the problem. Not only it creates foreign shareholders, albeit deferred ones, but it also enabled the issue to be substantially greater than in the case of a straight bond offer. This was because the international investment audience for issues with an equity element was much broader.

Another way into a company's equity is through a bond warrant or warrants attached

to the bond. This has been a regular flow of purchases through good times and bad. There are three main methods of marketing such schemes: through advertising, with or without coupons, through direct selling, or selling through intermediaries. Clearly, where half the problem of promoting a policy lies in educating the customer, personal contact is the most effective selling method. The sale of units alone is subject to stringent Department of Trade and Industry control, but this does not apply to equity-linked policies. This enables companies to take an imaginative line in their selling approach, but it also places a heavier responsibility on them to see that their salesmen are properly trained.

Ideally, one would prefer a system of selling through advertisements, literally to keep costs down. But insurance is a commodity that isn't bought; it has to be sold. As a result the contracts have to be designed to

regular savers, cash in month by month over a long period averages the effect of fluctuations in prices. For such savers, the rate of the stock market is not critical. The channel of savings is generally a life assurance company, and such a scheme qualifies for income tax relief, which can reduce the cost of the investment by 10 per cent. The equity-linked unit trust is a most significant development in the unit fund for the unit; it provides his fund with

As regards the pure operation on an international scale, we have already seen both the marketing of a unit of an issuer's ordinary shares through the mechanical method of a temporary security changeable into the ordinary shares after a short interval, and the placing of a new issue of ordinary shares on behalf of the multi-national company's public. A third objective, creation of a permanent offshore market in the equity market, has been prevented largely by the problem of flow-back.

The solution, I believe, lies in the major multi-national companies will allow the creation of an international market interest in their international business by a Euro-equity unit trust. The unit trust, holding shares in their offshore company or some suitable vehicle. Companies growing in particular by acquisitions will feel the need for

acceptable means of unit international take-overs through share exchanges. Multi-national companies find it imperative for public and economic reasons to broaden their ownership geographically. This will be easier in many cases by the fact that a share in the international division, where growth is faster, will sustain a higher price/earnings ratio than a share in the parent company. Problems associated with national minority shareholders will not be present in the international context. The Euro-equity unit trust will be sold in terms of secondary marketability and will represent a significant step in the development of unified market economies. It will also encourage to be used in national acquisitions, of rewarding local management with incentive stock options, or strong offshore base for equity oriented or strategic financing transactions, an important tool for coping with environmental and commercial changes. Finally, a reduction in the dependence of an international company on purely national

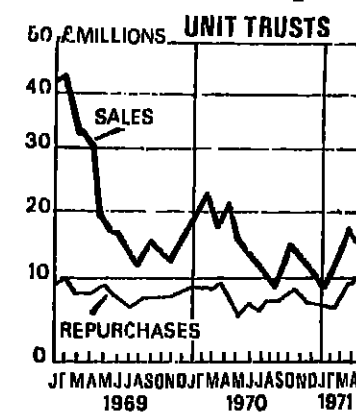
Equity-linked policies



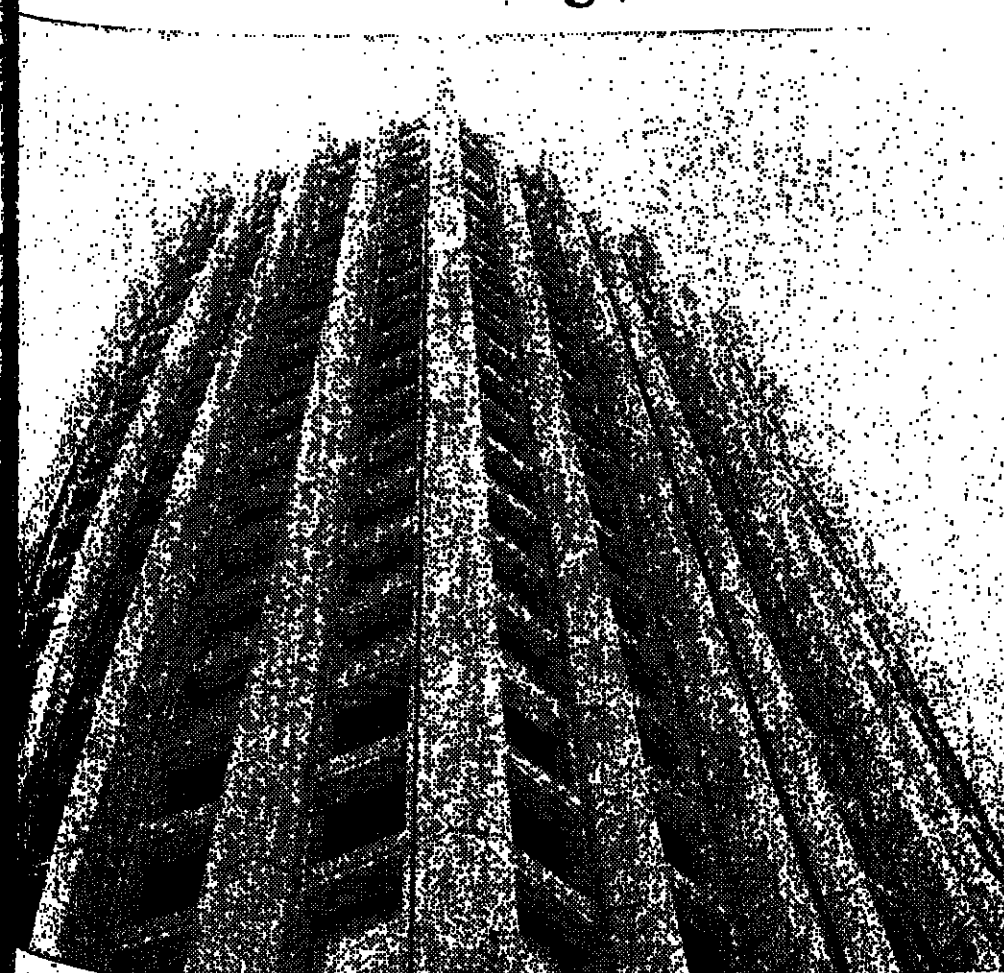
Brian Wright

Brian Wright, Assistant General Manager, Sun Alliance London Assurance Company.

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Are mortgage rates too high?

ACCORDING TO THE NEWS-
papers, many people are now asking when building society mortgage interest rates are going to be reduced. It is an understandable question because there has been a marked downward movement in world interest rates since the beginning of 1970 and the United Kingdom Bank Rate was reduced from 7 per cent to 6 per cent in April this year. Why, then, do building societies take the view that present interest rates should be maintained?

Building societies believe that in current and foreseeable circumstances it will not be in the best interests of either existing home owners, or those who want to become home owners, for mortgage interest rates to be reduced. The fact is that it would not be possible to reduce the present rate of interest charged on mortgages without making a simultaneous reduction in the rates of interest which building societies pay to their investors. Such a reduction would inevitably curb the present high flow of savings to building societies; consequently there would be less money available to finance those who wish to buy homes.

Now the people who want to borrow money to buy houses are not only first-time purchasers. Many of them are already home owners who have decided to move house—some of them because they are moving from one part of the country to another as a result of changing their jobs, and others because they want to change the style and



Leonard Williams

quality of their homes because their position in the income scale has changed or their family circumstances have altered. This group—the present home owners—have a double reason for welcoming an adequate supply of mortgage money. In the first place, they need to be able to raise finance for their proposed purchase but; secondly, they need someone else to be able to obtain a loan to buy the house they want to sell.

A mortgage interest rate of 8 1/2 per cent (on which tax relief is given) is thus a very good bargain for those who are already buying their house on mortgage, but what about first-time purchasers? These too have a very real interest in a

sufficient supply of mortgage money for it must be better than to be able to obtain a loan at the current interest rate, though they may think it is not to be able to get a loan at a lower interest rate.

There is an important factor of potential first-time buyers' competition for funds. Since the couples just starting off have a marked quickening of the pulse on the Stock Exchange, there has been quite a fall in the price of shares. This is naturally reviving interest in Stock Exchange investment and in unit trusts. It is also gathering momentum as the flow of funds which would otherwise come to building societies is evident also from the Bank of England's recent decision to control the clearing banks' financial institutions' ability to become more active in the savings field in the future.

The country still has a way to go to bring the standard of housing to a reasonable level. The recent report by the Commission for the New Towns, commissioned by the Building Society, pointed out that to replace several hundred houses by the end of the century, yet the trend of building has not been helped. The number of houses completed declined seriously in the peak year of 1963. In 1970 was the worst year since the early 1960s. Recently, however, there has been an improvement and the number of houses started so far this year has risen substantially.

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Continued from page xviii

under availability of mortgage money has helped to stimulate revival and building societies are anxious that a shortage of mortgage funds should not in any way curtail the welcome increase in the level of building activity in the period ahead? The building society tax interest rate on investment of 5 per cent per annum (equivalent to a yield of 8.16 per cent on an income tax payer at standard rate) is undoubtedly an attractive particular when combined with the advantages of building society investment such as absolute security and ease of withdrawal.

There is every indication, however, that societies are about to enter a period of more severe competition for funds. Since the beginning of April, there has been a marked quickening of the pulse on the Stock Exchange, there has been quite a fall in the price of shares. This is naturally reviving interest in Stock Exchange investment and in unit trusts. It is also gathering momentum as the flow of funds which would otherwise come to building societies is evident also from the Bank of England's recent decision to control the clearing banks' financial institutions' ability to become more active in the savings field in the future.

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LEONARD WILLIAMS
General Manager,
Newcastle Building Society

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'In gold we trust'

IT WAS DESPISED BY THE ancient Mexicans who called it "the excrement of the gods." It was the wisest of monarchs, Solomon, who used it extensively in his magnificent temple and royal palace in Jerusalem. Lawrence of Arabia used it to keep the fervour of his Arab auxiliaries at boiling point and Hitler's hordes looted it from the occupied territories. It comes out of a hole in the ground in South Africa and goes down another hole in the ground at Fort Knox, Kentucky, USA.

Gold, hoarded in deep vaults like bricks on a building site, the prayer of the financiers has become: "In gold we trust..." Khrushchev had no time for it, and Robert Triffin in his book "Gold and the Dollar Crisis" quotes him as saying: "Gold we have, but we save it. Why? I don't really know. Lenin said the day would come when gold would serve to coat the walls and floors of public lavatories. When the Communist society is built, we must certainly accomplish Lenin's wish."

Be that as it may, but it has

been calculated that from 1460 to 1970 the earth yielded 60,000 tons of gold. A modern oil tanker, suitably converted could take across the Atlantic in a single voyage all the gold which has been dredged or mined. Alfred Harmsworth (Lord Northcliffe), who launched *Auswers* in 1888, had the inspiration in 1889 of offering £1 a week for life in the "most gigantic and the simplest competition the world has ever seen." It was necessary merely to forecast the amount of gold which would be held in the vaults of the Bank of England

T. J. CLOGER

on December 4, 1889. The prize went to a soldier, Sapper Austen, whose estimate of £367,825 was only two pounds out.

In the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the equal of the Bank of England, is the greatest hoard of the yellow metal—£5,000 million worth—more than ever buried in Fort Knox. The gold represents more than a quarter of all the world's monetary metal and not an ounce of it is owned by America for the vaults are the storehouse of the world's free nations.

This malleable metal which can be hammered out to a thin film was used by the ancient physicians. The ancient science of alchemy was the pursuit of the Philosopher's Stone which would turn base metals into gold. In 1450 Bernard of Treves thought he had finally found the secret when he slowly cooked 2,000 egg yolks with equal parts of olive oil and vitriol. All it did was poison his pigs.

Paracelsus and his contemporaries considered gold to be "the sulphur of the sun with which that body revitalises nature." He used it for purifying the blood, an antidote to poison and as a prevention of miscarriage in women. He has left to posterity that "if gold is put in the mouth of a newborn babe, the devil will be prevented from obtaining power over the child."

It was Paracelsus also who compounded the famous elixir of life—the *Archidoxa Medicea*, which must have brought him a mint of the yellow stuff, and was believed to be a compound of gold and corrosive sublimate. Other physicians of the time roasted it in a pot with salt and vitriol and a second time with salt and alum. The compound was used as a sovereign application for bad ulcers and for piles.

It was Chaucer who said of his Doctor of Physick—
"For gold in physick is cordiall,
Therefore loved he gold in special."

THE COIN FEATURED at the head of the article is the double eagle \$20 gold piece—the largest of all United States regular issues. It bears the words "In God we trust."

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Net premium after tax relief: £730
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Note: These examples show your estimated benefit. But you are not obliged to invest in the plan.

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In April, 1970 we warned of trouble ahead (Notes 1502/3).

In January, 1971 we cleared the decks for action (MIL 289): "It seems arguable that the troubles of this year will come early".

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COMPUTERS

The time for gimmickry is over

THE FIRST, FINE CARELESS rapture is over. Computers in banking have ceased to be fashionable; they are either a necessary tool or an over-expensive luxury. For every banker or stockbroker who still cherishes the idea of gleaming data banks and whirling tapes, there is another whose image of the computer business is very different.

It is scenes like the basement of a merchant bank just before last Christmas, with a glum circle of computer operators chewing sandwiches around a machine which was obstinately eating its young.

Having a computer for prestige reasons makes no sense at all; there has to be a sufficient volume of business for the machine to handle.

Stockbrokers, demanding daily print-outs of all transactions, needing to keep precise track of hundreds of clients' accounts and thousands of individual share transactions, have found the need and made the investment.

Clearing banks, needing fast data retrieval, a nationwide accounting system and accurate control of an enormous volume of small transactions, most obviously need a computer network—but even they have faced delays in delivery of equipment, problems with starting a computer network.

Now that computers are seen simply as tools—not necessarily more useable, but potentially more useful than any other tool—the marriage of banks and computers should be less stormy.

So far, the story is full of

ironies. Like Rothschild's decision to return to accounting by wrist, days before Rothschild Investment Trust announced a sizeable stake in computer bureaux. Like computer industry opinion that stockbrokers have for the most part been more objective about computers than the merchant banks.

And the clearing banks' troubles are more than ironical—they have been near to tragic. Midland, for example, sank £12 million into computer network. Then central hardware simply could not take the load put on it—customers wanting the sort of information they could have had instantly from a ledger were warned that there would be delays, that the computer was being hard to contact. That problem arose when the Midland had only 200 branches actually working through the central "brain."

The teething troubles were usual enough in new computer systems, but this one became the focus for staff discontent. The ledger girls began to walk out, tired of working late to make up time lost by computer inefficiency. They complained of the embarrassment of explaining the situation to customers.

Lloyds and NatWest so far lead the clearing banks in actually persuading a computer system to work, and work well. Lloyds beat NatWest to the "all-branches-on-computer-first" title—but NatWest has just under 3,600 branches and Lloyds only 2,350. The two banks rely largely on IBM equipment; Barclays and Midland use mainly Burroughs. Sadly, Burroughs' late deliveries account for much of Midland's troubles.

The clearing banks have had

trouble right from the start. Centralised accounting theory is fine—managers can know their customers instantly. The practice is not so happy. Once the computer works settle down, the general usefulness is judged. For the time being just look essential.

With merchant banks problems are different. The of information stored, and ways it is wanted, are far more variable than in a clearing operation. Kleinwort's calculated its need for a computer very carefully. The Midland did not. The latter was sometimes too strong personality clashes have helped the efficient status of computer systems in most one bank.

What bankers now assess is just how useful a computer can be in their hands. Will it give them fast information and accurate information? Will it help them control operations more efficiently? Will it just be a costly elephant, sitting in the way with overworked staff desperately trying to get it function?

The clearing banks' success suggests that if thought harder and the better industry delivered promptly, some of the problems need never have been.

MICHAEL PYE,
Sunday Times

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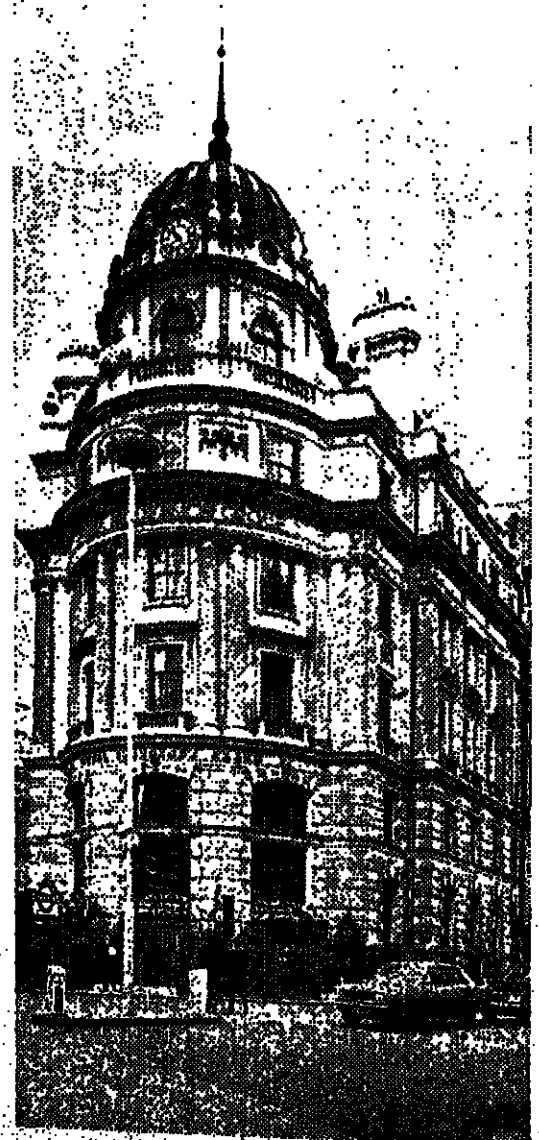
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Can you afford to see your bank manager?

IAN MORISON, The Times

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER has been given a rough warning of empty accounts by the national press since branch managers were asked to consider £5 an hour as a reasonable charge for time in dealing with a customer's application. The fact the guideline was intended to apply to dealings with small, rather than individual customers, tended to get lost. The opportunity for a round in the national game of bank-baiting was too good to miss.

In the matter of bank charges generally there is no doubt that the banks have made their own backs. This is not to say, with one important exception, that they rarely volunteer as to how their charges are assessed. The exception is the uniform system of charges made under group pay company to take part in a scheme. A customer's employer pays his salary by direct debit into his bank account. Such a scheme will know how much each cheque or order will cost. Others are lucky.

The Scottish commercial banks have long published the

For the manager then to pore over each statement, knocking 10 per cent off because a customer sings the bank's praises at the local golf club, would be a waste of time and money. This the banks recognise, though they still clutch at the illusion of managerial discretion.

Even if the discretion were real, it is doubtful whether it could be justified. The banks were rightly warned by the Monopolies Commission against the cross-subsidisation of bank charges. On the face of it, it is certainly unfair that the customer who pays his charges in full should effectively subsidise another customer, especially since managerial discretion by its very nature cannot be applied uniformly from branch to branch. If it is bank policy that students, scholars or anybody else should not be charged, let this be announced as a rider to an otherwise uniform tariff of charges.

The argument that customers are always free to ask their managers how they are being charged misses the point. What they really need is competitive facts about the different banks' charges before they open an account, not once they have already done so. The argument

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£50	up to 30	75p.
under £50	" " "	£1.50p.

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on which their customers are charged but their London reports generally feel that the existing areas of managerial discretion. The result, however, would be a higher overall level of charges since facilities currently exist for reducing charges to students, for example, or for customers who have been of value in increasing new business.

banks go on to say that a customer who inquires how a charge is assessed will be given a full answer. They finally say that a published tariff will reduce existing differences between the charges that banks levy and would thus be to stultify competition, no bank could afford to be out of line with a competitor.

These arguments are open to serious attack. For a start, the level of discretion have already been reduced and this is bound to continue.

reason is the extent to which bank operations are now computerised. The general basis of charging is to attach a cost to each of a customer's transactions and then offset this by an amount related to his average current account balance. Computers can do this.

Computers, mainly responsible for processing the transmission business, have also been fed all the relevant information about the customer's account that is necessary for the appropriate charge.

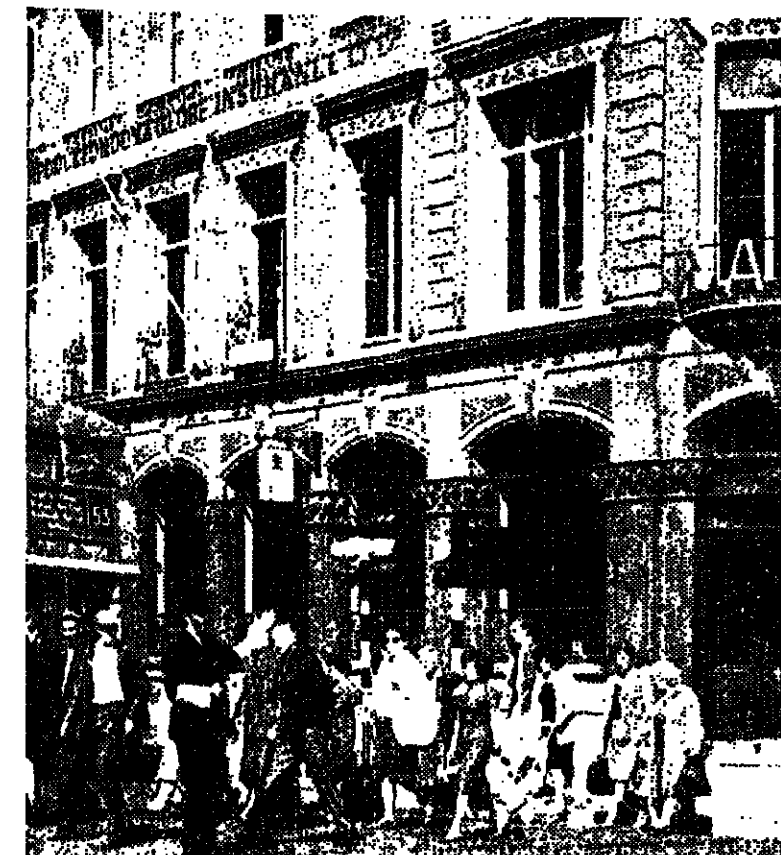
about competition is the weakest of them all.

As the banking industry is dominated by just four major groups it is unlikely that there would in fact be many differences between their published charges: the banks are perfectly correct in assuming that. The point is, however, that the bank with the lowest charges—not the highest—would tend to set the common standards. That is what competition is all about.

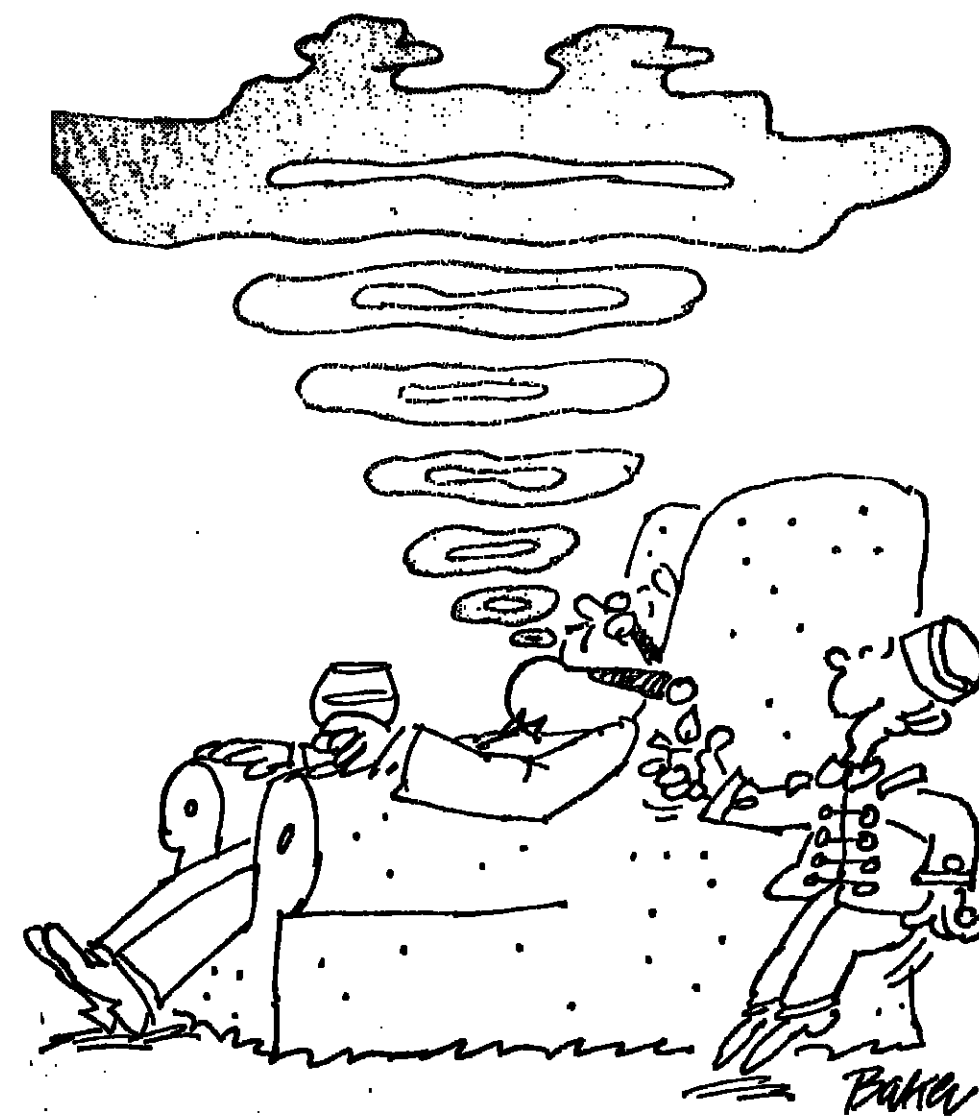
The publication of a tariff of charges would make the recent National Westminster fracas unnecessary. Unfortunately, however, it would do little to halt the upward trend in charges generally, for two reasons. The first is the inexorable increase in bank costs, notably staff salaries. The second is the heightened profit-consciousness of the banks, which has made them aware that for some time charges have been uneconomically low in any case.

Customers still pay less per transaction than the real cost to the banks of providing the transmission facilities involved and most of them do not maintain average current account balances that are large enough to justify this "discount." A typical charge of 7p or so for a cheque drawing probably understates the real cost to the bank of the transaction by as much as 5p.

The banks need their private customers badly. It is the individual account-holders who provide most of the banks' deposits on which they earn their real profits by investing and making loans. However, no bank in



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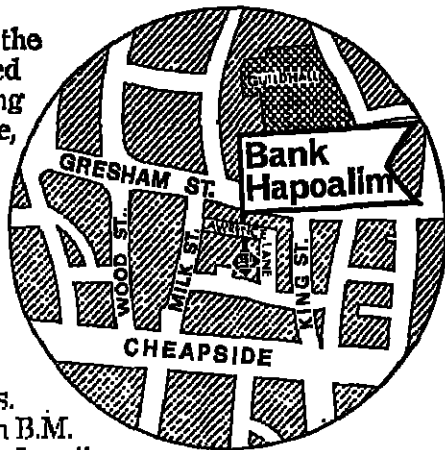
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The East End is ripe for redevelopment

THE CITY ENDS ABRUPTLY at Aldgate, and the East End begins. The difference between the two is as marked as the proverbial chalk and cheese.

The tall buildings which enclose Leadenhall Street and Fenchurch Street give way first to two stations, small unattractive shops and Aldgate London Transport bus depot, a clutch of traffic signs, railings, drunks, heavy lorries and market-stalls. A bomb-site completes the picture. Thus the western entrance to the East End, the eastern entrance to the refined and rich City of London.

Land, however, is getting a little scarce in the City. Cunard House, the steamship company's headquarters in Leadenhall Street was recently sold to English and Continental Properties for £8½ million. Stevinson House, Fenchurch Street went in January for close to £3 million. Powell Duffryn in Great Tower Street found the Legal and General Assurance willing to pay £8.1 million for Powell Duffryn House. Williams Hudson (Lloyds Avenue) got £2 million for its offices.

shrewd operator, Maxwell Joseph, for Truman's is because of the goldmine in undervalued sites they are sitting on.

Development of Aldgate, like the East End itself, looks like spreading northwards as far as Liverpool Street station and the railway lines which run from it, and eastwards from Gardiner's Corner along the two main roads, Whitechapel Road and Commercial Road.

Gardiner's Corner, or the store which gave its name to the famous junction, has recently been sold. The freehold site has been sold by Great Universal Stores, and the new owners are in consultation with their architects who are preparing a number of schemes to submit for planning approval.

Those who are quick off the mark with planning applications should be successful. The Greater London Council's recently published "Industrial and office floorspace targets" for 1972 to 1976 gave the inner north east area a target of 1.5 million square feet of new office space.

This area includes Islington, Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Haringey and Newham. In addition, parts of Islington, Hackney and Tower Hamlets fall within the GLC's central area recommendations, and the three boroughs share an additional 1.2 million square feet between them. The

All these buildings are within a few minutes' walk of Aldgate. Hardly surprising then that developers have suddenly woken up to the fact that Aldgate could offer potential to users which need to be close to the City, but to not need the prestige of paying fancy rents for the privilege.

In fact, the first to declare an interest in Aldgate offices, on anything like a grand scale, was not a developer at all but Sedgewick Collins and Company, the Lloyd's Insurance brokers.

On a site bounded by Aldgate High Street, Aldgate station, Middlesex Street and Botolph Street, the brokers are hoping to put up a massive 242,000 square feet office block big enough for all their staff. It will cost £4 million. Right next door, property developers, Grand Junction Company, are planning a £3 million scheme. The company is nearing completion of acquisition of the site, and if the scheme comes to fruition it will embrace Aldgate East Station and talks are being held with the London Transport to come to a suitable arrangement.

Many other property developers are waiting on the sidelines. Rodwell has completed a scheme in Bell Lane, and Grand Junction is looking hard at other East End sites within reach of the City. One of the main problems is that, unlike the City and especially the West End, sites big enough for worthwhile development in the East End are in the hands of many different owners. Site collection is quietly under way in a number of areas where the City is within easy reach. But it is a long and tedious process, and it will be several years before some of the bigger schemes are made public.

Developers are looking hard, meanwhile, on those sites which would offer a fairly easy redevelopment prospect. Breweries are substantial landowners, and most of them have become aware of what potential there is in their properties in the last few years. The bid by that

S barmitzvah hurdle

May I argue for the new regulations? Or, can, disallow the Jewish boy of his right to the reading of the Torah upon becoming barmitzvah. It is proposed that the community shall exercise the same right of discretion that it does in the case of a special honoree. It is that special honoree who is to be matched by special

the community allows a barmitzvah to read Mafie and hafse and make him the focus of the congregation's attention in addressing him personally. It is a duty to ensure that barmitzvah has proved that he is worthy of these honours.

The regulations state that a barmitzvah must have to fulfil three conditions: to have a Jewish day school or to have attended Hebrew classes for four years or to have a test in Jewish knowledge.

It is a declaration of identity for people and our faith? It is a declaration of identity for people and our faith? It is a declaration of identity for people and our faith?

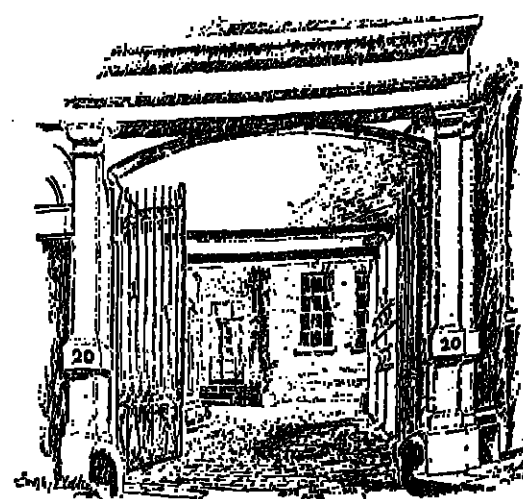
Developers first on the will, it is almost certain to be rewarded for backing the End. Why else would the Guarantee Trust, the London Park Road, which made its name by over Gamages, the department store, be making a takeover bid for Buck and Hickman's because Buck and Hickman's is a substantial building at the end of Whitechapel Road, as the estate agency say, for redevelopment.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Soviet Jewry campaign

Sir,—In his letter in your July 2 issue, Mr Feigin writes warmly of militant action taken by the Jewish women of this country for their fellow Jews in Russia. This is a doubtful compliment which I am loath to accept on behalf of the many thousands members of the Association of Jewish Women's Organisations in the UK.

Our task here is to use every legitimate means (and this includes Jewish Defence League methods) of protest and of enlightening British public opinion and gaining sympathy for the plight of Soviet Jewry.

In order to do this we are engaged in a responsible campaign which the women of our affiliated organisations are pursuing with energy and devotion.

(Mrs) JUNE JACOBS,
chairman, AJWO.

26 Dolls Avenue,
Church End, N3.

Defence League's aims

Sir,—The Jewish Defence League (UK) was formed to answer the threat of antisemitism, throughout the world.

Letters were sent to all Jewish bodies throughout Britain to appeal for unification against antisemitism throughout the world. The lack of response was overwhelming. The turning point came when the Board of Deputies called a mass demonstration involving 29 Jewish organisations to support Soviet Jewry and only about 500 people turned up for the demonstration.

A meeting was held directly after this demonstration and so the Jewish Defence League was born.

It is unbelievable that Mr Victor Mischon (chairman of the board's defence committee) should wish to curtail the freedom of any individual or organisation "to go to the defence of any Jew wherever antisemitism appears," when that same board has failed to take the lead and encourage the unification of Jews throughout the country for this self-same task.

If the board had shown a masterful leadership, determination and the necessary experience, these qualities, natural and acquired, would have been a shining light for all Jewry to see. There is no light, and if JDL has used itself as a catalyst to catapult the board into action, then its work has been well done.

DAVID HARRIS.

24 Brighton Avenue,
Walthamstow, E17.

Sandwich tribute

Sir,—May I add to the report in your June 25 issue of the unveiling ceremony in Sandwich that Mr L. Kew (not Lew), who spoke on behalf of the former Sandwich Camp men, paid special tribute to the memory of Professor Norman Benwich, one of the greatest friends of the refugees from the Continent.

He referred to the Professor's decisive part in the establishment of the camp and his personal concern for its residents. He also expressed the deep regret of all present at the fact that Professor Benwich did not live to see the unveiling of the plaque, the work of which had been formulated by him.

Your report does not mention either that the speaker included Professor Benwich's widow, Mrs Helen Benwich, who spelled the name of her husband in the camp days when many came to Sandwich and who presented the plaque to the work of the camp for the help of future historians.

(Dr) WERNER ROSENSTOCK

Clause 43 and after

Sir,—I accept that Mr Levin was sincere when he first suggested the deletion of clause 43. He was so certain at the time that this was the correct course that he informed me that he was putting this proposal to the members of the Orthodox group of the Board of Deputies at a Sunday morning meeting to be held at the Finchley Synagogue.

It was as the result of the group rejecting his proposal that he then suggested that a committee should look at the problem. I am sure he will agree that falling between two stools or falling in a shool are both traumatic experiences.

Mr Barnett Samuel's thesis that because most Progressive Jews do not observe kashrut they are as a result entitled to express an opinion is contradicted by the respect shown by them towards their fellow Orthodox Jews in the past.

In support of Sir Louis Gluckstein's excellent letter in last week's issue I would add that my late father and the late Simon Myers were greatly assisted by their cooperation in placing the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, on the Statute Book.

Difficulties were, surprisingly, raised by the ultra-Orthodox. The report in your issue of June 25 of difficulties being encountered by Mr Jack Brenner, one who has considerable experience in this field, should serve to remind one of the aphorism: "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

F. M. LANDAU,
5 Langford Close,
St. John's Wood, NW8.

Loyalty unchallenged

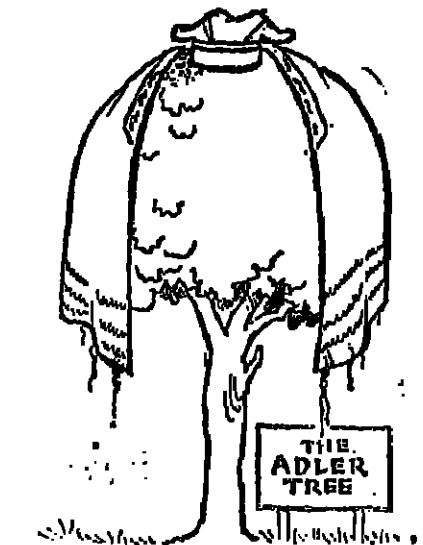
Sir,—Sir Louis Gluckstein has misinterpreted the purport of my letter. I have not challenged the loyalty of the Reform and Liberal Jews towards Anglo-Jewry. Sir Louis rendered assistance in the cases referred to in his letter in his capacity as a Member of Parliament and not as a leader of Liberal Jewry.

It must be noted that it was entirely upon their own volition that the Reform and Liberal Jews abandoned attachment to Orthodox Jewish religious practice and established their own synagogues. The fact that they appoint representatives to serve at the Board of Deputies, which is a secular body, does not entitle them, ipso facto, to insist that the board must recognise their organisation as a separate religious entity and amend its constitution accordingly.

They are, of course, not precluded from consulting their own rabbis as and when the occasion arises.

BARNETT SAMUEL,
Gileah, 14 Berwyn Road,
Richmond, Surrey.

Adler tree



Sir,—I must correct an error in Mr Alfred Ruben's letter in your issue of July 2 relative to the Adler family tree.

Elkan Adler was the son, by his second marriage, of Chief Rabbi Dr N. M. Adler, not his grand-on, and thus was the half brother of Chief Rabbi Dr Hermann Adler, not his son. The son of Hermann Adler was the gifted Rev S. Alfred Adler, who, but for ill-health, might well have carried on the Adler connection with the Chief Rabbinate into the third generation.

HYMAN A. SIMONS,
The Royal Automobile Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.

Zionist case

Sir,—Judging from Terence Prillie's book review (in your July 2 issue) of "The Middle East," your readers may be forgiven for not realising that my contribution to that volume was a 7,000-word statement of the Zionist position and the Jews' attachment to their ancient homeland since the beginning of the Dispersion.

Zionism has a powerful case and should be stated everywhere, particularly in a publication of this kind.

BARNETT LITVINOFF,
28 Hollycroft Avenue,
Hampstead, NW3.

Study time at Whitefield

Sir,—I regard the accusation (reported in your last week's issue), that I wanted less time for study for the children of Whitefield as a malicious and unwarranted attack.

The author of the attack is well aware of the fact that while advocating, in the interests of education, three nights a week instead of four for the cheder (in London two is the norm), I was personally and in a completely voluntary and honorary capacity, conducting two extra sessions a week after cheder hours, in addition to the Sunday morning and three nights a week sessions.

It less time was spent on personal teaching and archaic dictation and more on trying to see the other person's point of view, improving timetables and syllabuses, generally raising the morale of teacher and pupils alike, a great deal more could be achieved for Jewish education.

(Rabbi Dr) S. HERMAN,
21 Hawkstone Avenue,
Whitefield, Manchester.

Purpose of a journal

Sir,—Bouquets from Ben Azai for Progressive Judaism are rare. Accordingly his accolade (in your July 2 issue) for the Journal, European Judaism, must be welcomed, but with substantive corrections.

European Judaism is not the journal of Progressive Judaism in Europe. On the contrary it is one of the only completely independent Jewish journals in the world today. Its editorial board includes Progressive, and Orthodox rabbis together with "secular" Jews from every part of the spectrum of European Jewish life.

We edit to express the idea that sooner or later "in a unifying Europe national Jewish identities will fade away and a more dynamic 'European Jewry' will emerge." Incidentally, Ben Azai, "outstanding merit" we might possess, but more readers who share our European perspective we still need!

(Rabbi) M. GOULSTON,
Managing Editor,
European Judaism,
44 Upper Berkeley Street, W1.

Israeli tennis squad to visit Britain

Rugby reaches kibbutzim

Mr. Mark Primhak,
5 Beech Drive, East Finchley, London, N.2 (883 8306).

South African cricketers for Tel Aviv

Synagogue elections

PALMERS GREEN

Ray returns to track

Ladany bid to break record

Dean's tribute to minister

New president for IHS

Mr. M. A. Woolf, read a paper on "Foreign Trade of the last seven years."

Spicy rumours on takeover talk

...where Giltspur holds
25th of the £4.8 million equity
...recently acquired Henry
...ber.

Assets	Int
Deposits	Int

British B
Comme

Grendon Securities, the property investment group, is heading for another record year and is to concentrate further on propositions which will result in growing rental income. That is the boardroom policy outlined by the company's chairman, the Duke of St. Albans, in the latest report. He tells share-

BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Dividend by Hill Samuel Group is maintained at 15 per cent from net attributable profits of £2,885,000 against £3,073,000. Banking profits were down in the first-half of the year but recovered later and are still improving. Insurance and shipping interests showed better results. Provision of £1.2 million net

Force Limited 

Triumph shares at 175p yield 4.8 per cent and have a lot of growth in them.

[Prices quoted are those prevailing on Wednesday.]

Turnover by the Tesco Store groups is "significantly greater than at this time last year, Mr H. Kreitman, the chairman, reports. The expansion, he considers, should continue. Tesco intends to lead the way in hypermarket development at home and is investigating moving into Europe as a logical extension of the future expansion programme.

At the Time Products annual meeting, Mr. Alexander Margulies told shareholders that all betwixt well there should be "another great improvement in the year's profits as a whole." In the first five months of the current year turnover was better and profits in all activities

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Earnings per share	0.70p	1.68p	2.18p	3.08p	6.78p	6.58p	13.45p
Gross Dividend paid per share	0.56p	1.13p	1.13p	2.00p	2.07p	6.50p	8.25p

Report and Accounts from the Secretary, 'Triumph Investment Trust' Limited Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2 from the 7th July, 1971.

**A STATEMENT ON
THE FINANCIAL PAGE
of the JEWISH CHRONICLE**

will enable Company Chairman to reach Shareholders and Potential Investors

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STYLE IS AN EIGHT-LETTER WORD

Bobmyers now open in W.1

Nearly two years' careful planning has been put into the new Bobmyers Restaurant which has just opened on the corner of Henrietta Place and Welbeck Street. "We aim at providing good food in superb surroundings with a friendly and efficient service — at moderate prices," says Mr Robert Myers, who has a lifetime of experience in the restaurant business. He goes on to say: "We believe that Bobmyers will provide a unique service very much needed in the area filling the gap between *haute cuisine* and the fry-up establishments."

The restaurant is not intended to be a Victorian restaurant but they have used a Victorian theme to create a luxurious and relaxing environment in which to meet friends over anything from a snack meal to a leisurely dinner at a reasonable cost.

The range of menu, Continental in style, which includes gefilte fish as a starter, is such that a group of four people each with a different choice

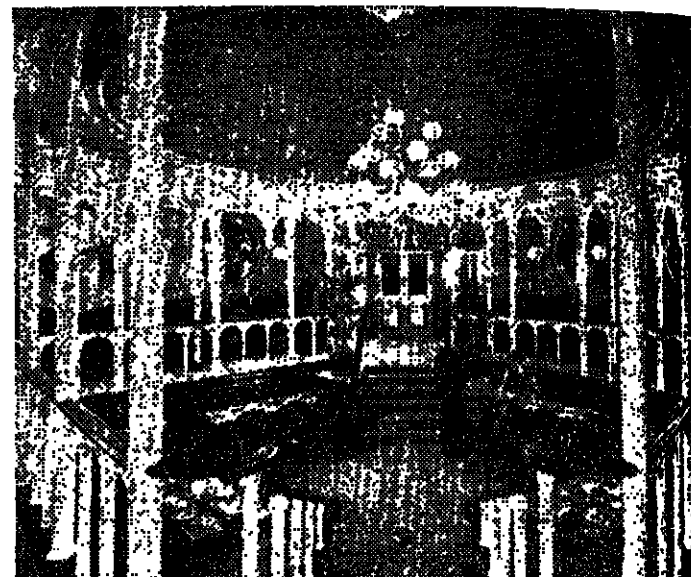
could all be amply satisfied with a three-course dinner (including wine) at around £2.50 per head. Alternatively if you are out shopping and wish to pop in for a quick coffee and superb pastry you will be equally welcome. Every item on the menu is continuously available throughout the day from 10 a.m. until midnight seven days a week.

The restaurant is believed to be the first bleeper-service restaurant where the waiters and waitresses, who will all wear "period" dress, will be equipped with kitchen-controlled beepers to be told when customers' orders are ready. The bleeper system has been installed by Tele Nova Ltd.

As you will see from the photograph the design and décor of Bobmyers combines traditional elegance and sophistication of the 'seventies. The designer is 40-year-old Mr Leslie Corke, of Theobald-Corke Ltd. Mr Corke has been responsible for the entire project and

is a specialist in interior design. The interior of the restaurant is completely open-plan and fully air-conditioned, the central seating area is sunk several feet to provide an unrestricted view. The restaurant, which seats 160 people, oozes genuine luxury with its red and white panelled ceiling, olive-green wall covering with matching carpet and brown upholstery. The seating is arranged in cubicles, each accommodating eight people and divided by sand-blasted "pub" glass panels mounted in glass fittings. A colonnaded walk around the outside of the restaurant is lit with soft red light pointed with white spotlights. Exterior walls are of polished brass (real brass) with circular windows.

The restaurant has approximately 80 staff, headed by Mr Sante Furlan, an Italian, who trained on the Continent before he came to London in 1963. He was previously Projects Manager at the Café Royal.



Picture shows the central area of the Bobmyers restaurant which is sunk several feet to give an unrestricted view.

How to spend a fortune at a restaurant.

In case you doubt it can be done, Mr. Robert Myers will give you a demonstration.

His new eponymous restaurant just behind Oxford Street is undoubtedly the most expensive in London.

This is how he spent the money.

He asked for the entire front of the building to be encased in thick brass panels.

Brass, as you know, is often used as a synonym for money.

Mr. Myers wanted full air-conditioning.

He thought 160 people breathing sounded a bit unhygienic without it.

Mr. Myers didn't go for most of the standard fittings he looked at in the showrooms.

So he commissioned a top designer to do original work in brass.

Mr. Myers has an aversion to hardboard and nails, even screws.

Which is why the tables, service counter and inside doors are in solid mahogany and dovetailed.

Mr. Myers dislikes plastic. It isn't surprising, therefore, that the bench seats

in his restaurant are upholstered in the best quality leather and studded.

Mr. Myers stipulated that engraved glass panels should divide the tables. The design engraved is specially done for the establishment.

Usually only the companies with several restaurants bother with uniforms.

Mr. Myers commissioned new outfits for his receptionist, waitresses and waiters.

After all this, Mr. Myers thought it would be sad if the food wasn't as good as the surroundings.

So he made sure that stainless steel was used throughout the kitchen and specified the most expensive equipment.

Regrettably, Mr. Myers' outlay didn't include food. You'll have to pay something like £2.50 for a three-course meal.

It isn't much when you think you're eating at London's most expensive restaurant.

Bobmyers

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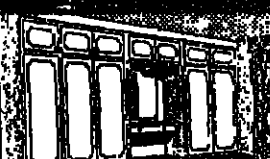
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OUR ISSUE OF

SEPTEMBER 3

WILL INCLUDE A

FRANKLY FEMININE

SUPPLEMENT

woman's pages

Should men be expected to do housework?

SADIE LEVINE

The great anomaly of Women's Lib might be that if women are to be equal to men then it follows that men have to be equal to women. The corollary here would be that if they live together the man must take his stint of the housework.

Even the most houseproud women would have to agree to this, even the proverbial "hausfrau" . . . and this is where it is happening.

The popular conception of the "hausfrau" (untranslatable, I think) is the woman devoted,

to share the housework with their wives.

They want their resolution included in new divorce laws being prepared by Chancellor Willy Brandt's Government in Bonn.

Failure to comply, say the women, should be grounds for divorce.

It was time, they say, that the present "patriarchal" marital laws were changed.

A prominent divorce lawyer said that men just wouldn't stand for it.

But they do stand for it here, don't they? I mean, voluntarily, of course. Most kind husbands do the washing up as a matter of course (and most kind wives refrain from criticism while washing up after the washing up).

But we still regard it as a favour when men muscle in and we proffer praise and thanks for the service. I believe we, however emancipated, still tend to regard household chores as women's work.

Now if men were forced by law to ply the Hoover and bathe the baby would not the fun and the grace and favour be soured? I mean, who wants a drudge-husband around the place?

Another thing: any housewife will claim that there is a certain amount of know-how in the humblest chore. Who is going to train the husbands and would the law enforce efficiency as well?

But in any case, would you want your husband to have to take the housework as his legal right? Let's have your views. One pound for each letter published. Priority to brevity, of course. Write to me at The Woman's Page, Jewish Chronicle, 25 Farnham Street, London, EC4.

52 years Hon. Sec.

Can any reader beat this for service?

Mrs. M. Solnik has just completed 52 years of uninterrupted service as honorary secretary of the Richmond Jewish Ladies Society.

She was presented with a certificate for a garden of trees in the JNF's Freedom Forest, the project launched earlier this year to show Anglo-Jewry's solidarity with the three million Jews in the Soviet Union.

S.O.S.

From Finchley Synagogue (Kinloss) Parents Association:

Our plight is desperate. We are proud of our flourishing Brownie Pack. However, the girls become most downtrodden

when they find there is no Guide Troop to move up to.

This unhappy state of affairs could easily be rectified by one or two willing women with or without experience, prepared to give us an hour or two weekly. Please telephone us at 346 3244.

B. Harris, Hon. Sec.

Compliments from a Shop-spy

Compliments this week to the Thornhill Laundry's Linen Cupboard Service. (They do things cheap and well.) Shop Spy received a sheet mended down the centre. Sent it back saying she had no mended sheets. But she has, now. They had mended it gratis and unsolicited and told her they do that with any sheets, pillowslips and towels which are sent to them frayed.



Long, narrow pants were on all the beaches in France last summer. Most attractive, especially on children. Now they have come to this country through Ladybird, the children's wear firm who made these pictured on the boy, at £1.25. The girl's bikini is £1.25 too. Both from the Ladybird shop in Oxford Street and branches.

Anne Gerrard announces FINAL DRASTIC REDUCTIONS OF HER SUMMER SALE

27 BRUTON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1.
Telephone: 629 2500

Astora (Kenton) Ltd. The well-known genuine SALE

Starts Today, July 9th
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Evening and Hostess and all our usual merchandise at half price

168 Kenton Road, Kenton, Middlesex
507 5045

COOKERY

Strawberries in the luxury class

EVELYN ROSE

Just report in all honesty that I've had a strawberry dish in my life. It consisted of choice strawberries sprinkled with lemon juice, and no sugar—purely a delight! But to more pleasures. Here are two ways of treating strawberries when their novelty "au fait" has worn off—at least for the party fare.

CLASS BRULEES

Strawberries on the classic dish and topped with a crunch

Ingredients: 2 level teaspoons caster sugar; 2 tablespoons orange liqueur, or 1 tablespoon lemon juice; 1 pint cream; 1 pint unsweetened custard with 1 pint milk; 1 level teaspoon custard powder; 1 level teaspoon sugar.

Method: Arrange the whole cleaned strawberries in a shallow oval entrée dish. Put the purée in a pan and stir in the cornflour or arrowroot mixed to a cream with the orange juice. Bring to the boil and simmer 3 minutes, then stir in the orange rind, lemon juice and liqueur. Allow to go cold. Just before serving, spoon over the strawberries. Serve at once, plain or with pouring cream for a milk meal.

have formed a crisp topping. Serves 8.

STRAWBERRIES IN LIQUEUR SAUCE

This is a more sophisticated version of the strawberries in lemon dish. While you're at it, make a load of the strawberry purée, put in plastic drinking cups and freeze for winter use.

Ingredients:

First make the purée: 1 lb. strawberries (small jamming ones will do); 8 ozs. caster sugar. Put the strawberries and sugar on the blender. Blend for 12 minutes until thick and smooth. This makes the 8 fluid ozs. required in the recipe.

2 lbs. whole strawberries; 8 fl. ozs. strawberry purée (see above); 2 level teaspoons arrowroot or cornflour, slaked with 2 tablespoons orange juice; 2 teaspoons lemon juice; 1 teaspoon orange rind; 3 tablespoons Kirsch or Cointreau.

Method:

Arrange the whole cleaned strawberries in a shallow oval entrée dish. Put the purée in a pan and stir in the cornflour or arrowroot mixed to a cream with the orange juice. Bring to the boil and simmer 3 minutes, then stir in the orange rind, lemon juice and liqueur. Allow to go cold. Just before serving, spoon over the strawberries. Serve at once, plain or with pouring cream for a milk meal.

Kit Yorke SALE

BEGINS FRIDAY, 9th JULY

Remainder of season's Coats, Dress and Jackets, Dress and Coats greatly reduced.

10 Golders Green Road, N.W.11. 455 0251

Mirifique

ANNOUNCE A SALE

of their exclusive summer range

from Monday, 12th July

at 82 Golders Green Road

468 5858

Closed Saturday but open all day Thursday

Young Motherhood Shops
the loveliest
creativity wear

NOBODY FINDS CLOTHES FOR YOU LIKE ROBERTA

94 Golders Green Road, N.W.11. 455 9556

WONDERFUL HOLIDAY OUTFITS

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Examination results



Ephraim Borowski, former president of the Glasgow Jewish Students' Association, who was awarded a first in the MA honours degree in Philosophy with Mathematics at Glasgow University, the first time the degree has been awarded.

CAMBRIDGE TRIPS

Medical Sciences Part IB—Barry Monk (I). He was awarded the Duckworth Prize, the Roberts Prize and a Duckworth exhibition at Jesus College.

Economics Part 2—Stephen Nyman (I).

Chemistry Part 2—Ellis Garner (II, I).

Philosophy—Paul Sheer (II, I).

GLASGOW

MA—Ronald Kaplan, Lewis Cowan.

MA Philosophy—Daniel Bentley (II, I).

LLB—Norma Spence, Barry Toshner.

MB, ChB—Alan Abrahams, Martin Brodie, Edward Castle, David Frank.

BA—Alan Shroft, Eric Livingstone.

BDS—Brian Edlin, Lewis Gencen, Alan Green, Mervyn Harris, Ronald Harris, Ian Levine, Harvey Showman.

YORK

BA History and Education—Mark Walton (II, I).

READING

BA Politics—Sandra Barnett (II, I).

BA French and Politics—Cathryn Dale (II, I).

BA Music—Ruth Ellis (II, I).

BA French and German—Colette Gurrass (II, I).

BA Economics and Psychology—Tony Gross (II, I).

BA French—Jonathan Levy (II, I).

BA Linguistics—Lindsay Middel (II, I).

BA Philosophy—Michael Nathanson (II, I).

BA Fine Arts—Eva White (I).

BSc Psychology—Barbara Anon (II, I).

BSc Soil Science—Tamara Brant (II, I).

BSc Mathematics and Computer Science—Howard Herskine (III).

BSc Agricultural Economics—Polly Housner (II, I).

BSc Physics—Paul Levy (II, I).

BSc Estate Management—Charles Harris (III).

Postgraduate Certificate of Education—Philip Green (with distinction).

MANCHESTER

BA Psychology—Judith Rishover (II, I); Robert Mansell (II, I); Lesley Moss (II, I).

BSc Psychology—Monica Lanyado (I); Ann Merton (II, I).

LLB—Colin Isenberg, Stephanie Maile, A. Morris, Michael Joseph, Robert (II, I); David Caley, Geraldine Rosenburg, Robert Wax, Penelope Wood (II, I).

BA (Econ.) Accountancy—Leslie Falk, Lewis Osbourne, Stephen Pack, Michael Sherer (II, I); Edward Epstein, Brian Sheridan (II, I); Edward Shirman, (II, I).

BA (Econ.) Government—Michael Joseph, Derek (Jerry) Lewis, Valerie Morris (II, I).

BA (Econ.) Sociology—Deborah Gault (II, I); Monica Jerichow, Michael Levine, James Norman, Stuart Nyman (II, I).

BA Oriental Studies—Judith Lowy (II, I).

BA Russian Studies—David Lister (II, I); Marion Rikkind (III).

BA French—Pamela Cantor (II, I).

BSc Liberal Studies in Science—Cheryl Kyns (III).

BSc Pharmacy—Johnny Vallance (I); Maria Garsdale, Malcolm Whip (II, I).

BSc Mathematics—Jonathan Century (I); Mark Sedemny, Peter Goldblatt (II, I).

BSc Physics—Stephen Brodsky (III).

BSc Chemistry—John Lowy (III).

BA Geography—Janice Siskin (II, I).

BA ChB—Milton Bulbin, Michael Crane, Alan Grant, Raymond Stein (II, I).

BA French—John Lowy (III).

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Jeffrey Goldberger, who gained first place in the final examination of the Law Society of Northern Ireland and was awarded a gold medal, has been appointed part-time lecturer in commercial law at Queen's University, Belfast.

UNIST

BSc Management Studies—Ann Sherman (II, I); Jonathan Symons (II, I).

BSc Building Technology—Moshe Hassan (II, I).

BSc Chemistry—Caroline Marx, Marjorie Gross, Maxine Rose, Norman Druce (II, I); Hilary Eds (III).

BSc Biochemistry—Julian Schindler (II, I).

BSc Electrical Engineering—Warren Ornstein (II, I); Ivan Stobina (II, I).

BSc Ophthalmic Optics—John Bennett, J. Malcolm Dexter, Michael Fox (II, I).

BSc Mathematics—A. P. Bloomberg, A. J. Grosswald (II, I).

BSc Physiology—Molly Gerson (II, I).

BSc Fuel Technology and Chemical Engineering—J. Liebeskind, A. BSc—Alan Pilant.

BA Economics and Business Studies—A. Brown (II, I).

BA Economics and Pure Mathematics—Victoria Redford (II, I).

BA Russian—Ruth Stross (III).

BA Psychology—Beryl Viner (II, I).

B Met—R. Moskovic (II, I).

LLB—G. Marks (II, I); B. Sidman (II, I); N. Cohen (III).

BDS—D. Fatchick.

Diploma in Art and Design—Karen Benjamin.

SUSSEX

BA Sociology—Evelyn Muller (II, I).

SOUTHAMPTON

BSc Social Sciences—J. M. R. Jacobs (II, I).

EXETER

BSc Zoology—Barbara Finlay (II, I).

BSc Geography and Geology—Cedric Ward (II, I).

BATH

BSc Statistics—Anthony Brown (II, I).

LIVERPOOL

BA Architecture—Winston Newman (II, I).

MD—Julian Verbov.

ESSEX

BA Government—Lynne Fineman (II, I).

BA Mathematics—Alan Goodkin (II, I).

BA Economics—Colin Siskin (II, I).

BA Mathematical Economics—Geoffrey Summerson (I).

BAR FINALS

The following are among those who have passed the Bar final examinations: Ramon Jacobs, Laraine Kaye, Melvyn Marks (Middle Temple).

N. D. Rabinovitch, of Clare College, Cambridge, has been awarded an exhibition in mathematics.

More University News page 28



Brian Sacks, of Gonville and Caius, Cambridge, who gained a first in Part I of the Mathematics tripos and was awarded a college scholarship. He is also the first recipient of the Michael Latham Prize, awarded for the best Caius first-year mathematician.



Michael Isaacson, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, who obtained the BA degree in Engineering and gained a double first with distinction. He has been awarded the Royal Aeronautical Society Prize in aeronautics, a Schudham Plate and a college research studentship.

EDINBURGH

PhD—Henry Prals, head of the French Department at Heriot Watt University. His thesis was entitled "Victor Hugo and the Hebrew Bible".

LONDON

MB, B.S.—Michael Messer.

BSc Mathematics—Diana Kingston (II, I).

Maurice Minsky has gained the diploma in Estate Management.

Stuart Davidson has passed the final examinations of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers.

Dr Simon Joseph has passed the examinations of the Royal College of Physicians and has gained the diploma of the college.

David Shapiro, of Glasgow, gained first place in the Glasgow University entrance examination.

Terence Levin has passed the final examinations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland.

Cyril Newman has gained the L.R.C.P., SI and MD degrees of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

SILLY-PRICE SALE

OF WIGS, HALFWIGS & HAIRPIECES

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classified announcements

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GENERAL INFORMATION

25 FURNIVAL STREET,
LONDON, EC4A 1JT
PHONE 01-405 9252

EDITORIAL, ADVERTISEMENT AND
PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENTS AND
FEATURE AND NEWS SERVICE

MANCHESTER: 18 Chequer Road, Manchester, M8 6DZ.
Lancs. Phone: 051-740 5171.
LEEDS: Trevelyan Chambers (Rooms 21-18), Boar Lane, Leeds, 1. Phone: 0532 2156-67.

AMERICAN BUREAU:
Suite 903, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone: (212) 867-2875. Cable: JACKSON, New York.

All letters and contributions submitted for publication (other than those appearing on behalf of institutions) are considered for publication on the understanding that they are the exclusive property of the Jewish Chronicle. The Jewish Chronicle cannot accept responsibility for the return of any material submitted, but where possible, it will be returned to the sender. If it is found that a submission is not suitable for publication, it will be returned to the sender. If it is found that a submission is not suitable for publication, it will be returned to the sender. If it is found that a submission is not suitable for publication, it will be returned to the sender.

ALL OTHER CLASSIFIED HEADINGS:
First 2 lines (minimum) ... £1.70
Each succeeding line ... 80p

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3. The placing of an order for the insertion of an advertisement shall amount to an acceptance of all the proprietors' conditions (these conditions may be seen in full on application to our Advertisement Offices) and any conditions stipulated on an agency's order form or otherwise by an agency or an advertiser shall be void in so far as they are in conflict with them.

LEGAL AND PUBLIC NOTICES:
MEDICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS:
Per line ... 85p
Semi-display per single column inch ... £5.50

AUCTIONS, PROPERTY
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BIRTHS
AARON—Louis welcomes her darling daughter Aaron, born on July 3, to Val (nee Simon) and Joe Aaron, of 44 Birchwood Drive, Gants Hill, Essex. (Third grandchild for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

BYE—A daughter (Jessica Eden) was born on June 24, to Penny and Barry, of 4241 Hillside Park Drive, Baltimore, MD 21215, U.S.A. (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

DOFFAN—On July 2, to Sandra (nee Raussen) and John, of 1211 Glenview Avenue, Leeds. (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

FLITMAN—On June 30, to Johanna (nee Harris) and Raymond, of 100 Garsington Road, Oxford. (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

GOLDMAN—A son was born on July 3, to Yvonne and Michael, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

HOFFMAN—To Sandra (nee Turner) and Sydney Hoffman, of 33 Langland Crescent, Stamford, Leicestershire. (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

HOWARTH—To Angela (nee Warner) and Stephen, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

JOHNSON—On July 2, to Shirley and Peter, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

LEWIS—On July 3, to Hope, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

MONTAGNE—A daughter (Helen) was born on July 3, to Helen and Tony, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

PERKINS—To Terry and Jack, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

REYNOLDS—To Terry and Jack, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

ROBERTS—To Terry and Jack, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

SMITH—To Terry and Jack, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

THOMAS—To Terry and Jack, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

WATKINS—To Terry and Jack, of 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

Barmitzvahs—(continued)

BARRY—Gary David, elder son of Jenny and Gerald Barry, of 27 Waltham Avenue, Kingsbury, London, N.W.20, will celebrate his Bar Mitzvah on Sunday, July 11, at 10.30 a.m., at the Great Synagogue, 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

ENGAGEMENTS

BENARDOUT—VERBY—Kitty and Sydney Benardout, 11 Emlyn Road, W.12, happily announce the engagement of their youngest son, to Karen, only daughter of Evelyn and Mark Verby, 29 Beaufort Court, London, N.W.11.

CAPLAN—ROGERS—The engagement is announced between Rosalind, daughter of Ena and Caplan, 187 Step Lane, Enfield, and David, son of Mr. P. Rogers, 25 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

COHEN—MILLER—The engagement is announced between Rosalind, daughter of Ena and Cohen, 187 Step Lane, Enfield, and David, son of Mr. P. Rogers, 25 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

DAVIES—YOUNG—Sandra and Mosley Davies, 38 Eagle Mansions, Balcombe Road, N.16, are happy to announce the engagement of their only son, to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Young, of 55 Westgate Place, Hackney, London, E.8.

MONAHAN—BERNARD—The engagement is announced between Rosalind, daughter of Ena and Monahan, 187 Step Lane, Enfield, and David, son of Mr. P. Rogers, 25 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

YOUNG—WETTER—Evelyn and Ben Young, of 55 Westgate Place, Hackney, London, E.8, are happy to announce the engagement of their only son, to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Wetter, of 187 Step Lane, Enfield.

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Deaths—(continued)

On July 8, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On July 7, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On July 6, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On July 5, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On July 4, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On July 3, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On July 2, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On July 1, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 30, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 29, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 28, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 27, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 26, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 25, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 24, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 23, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 22, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 21, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 20, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 19, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 18, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 17, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 16, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 15, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 14, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 13, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 12, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 11, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 10, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 9, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 8, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 7, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 6, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 5, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 4, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 3, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 2, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 1, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On May 31, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On May 30, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On May 29, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On May 28, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On May 27, after much suffering from cancer, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

Deaths—(continued)

On June 30, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 29, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 28, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 27, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 26, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 25, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 24, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 23, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 22, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 21, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

On June 20, peacefully, in Spain, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah (nee Gold) passed peacefully at her home, 101 Oak Lane, Newbury Park, (A daughter for Vicky and Jack Aaron, second grandchild for Gisele and Henry Green.)

HALLS, CATERERS AND RESTAURANTS

Advertisers in this section are not under rabbinical supervision unless expressly stated in the advertisement.

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OBITUARY

Egon Fink

Egon Fink, the American Jewish League's first president, died in Vienna last week at the age of 85.

He started his career with the League in 1918 in the British Mandate where he served as liaison officer for the Jewish Agency and the Central Office of Jewish Affairs in Palestine. In 1940 when the League moved to Casablanca he became its president. After the revolution in 1958 JDC sent him to help care for the thousands of Jewish refugees in the city.

He was decorated in 1955 by the French Foreign Legion, the only armed service open to foreign nationals. He was wounded on the eastern Sahara Front in 1940 and subsequently decorated for gallantry. When the Foreign Legion became the tool of the Vichy government in 1942 he returned to France to fight in the Resistance.

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Egon Fink

the late Mohammed V of Morocco for his welfare services in that country and by the Austrian Government in 1959 for services to Hungarian refugees.

He is survived by his widow, a Jewish social worker born in Ireland, whom he met in Bergen-Belsen, and a daughter.

MR ISAAC SKLAR

Mr Isaac Sklar was a highly respected and loved personality in the Brighton and Hove community, writes Mr Nyer Harris.

Mr Sklar retired to Hove some years ago after having been active for many years in the Willesden Synagogue, serving on the board of management and as chairman of the Hebrew and religion classes.

His achievement in Hove, for which he will long be remembered, was the reactivation of the Brighton and Hove aid committee for the Shalom Zolek Hospital, Jerusalem.

He gathered together a body of helpers and by his own example of endeavour and devotion instilled into them a love for Israel generally and the hospital in particular.

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